

TITRE: Canadian alliance
AUTEUR: La Société d'Alliance canadienne

Mémoire de 6 pages; 9 recommandations

REMARQUES DE L'ANALYSTE:

Ce mémoire s'en tient à des recommandations; il ne comporte ni analyse ni développement autour d'un thème particulier.

Les recommandations portent sur le problème du bilinguisme et du biculturalisme dans son ensemble et visent à faciliter un rapprochement entre les deux groupes.

A L'ATTENTION DE LA RECHERCHE:

Les nombreuses activités de la Société d'alliance canadienne en rapport avec le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme: manifestations sociales et colloques bilingues p. 1, 2, 3.

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MEMOIRE POUR LA COMMISSION ROYALE
D'ENQUETE LAURENDEAU-DUNTON SUR LE BILINGUISME
ET LE BICULTURALISME

Canadian Alliance

Notre Société d'Alliance Canadienne (AC-CA) fondée en 1953, à Toronto, a pour but principal le rapprochement des deux principaux groupes ethniques au Canada.

Ses moyens d'action: échanges de visites, organisation de colloques, conférences sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme. Elle favorise les prises de contact et les bonnes relations entre les divers éléments de notre pays, les relations amicales avec toute organisation préconisant le bilinguisme.

En août 1957, l'Alliance Canadienne (AC-CA) recevait son Brevet d'incorporation du Secrétaire d'Etat, l'honorable Roch Pinard.

Nous comptons maintenant six sections: Sudbury, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montréal et Québec.

- MANIFESTATIONS SOCIALES -

L'Alliance Canadienne s'est toujours efforcée de promouvoir de meilleures relations entre le Québec et les autres provinces.

1956: voyage des membres de l'AC-CA (Québec et Toronto) au Festival de Shakespeare, à Stratford, Ontario.

1957: voyage d'amitié des membres de l'AC-CA dans l'Ouest Canadien favorisant le jumelage des villes de Québec et Calgary.

1958-1959-1960: assemblées annuelles et voyages des membres de Toronto au Carnaval de Québec.

1962: voyage des officiers de la Section de Québec, au Festival de la Vigne, à Ste-Catherine, Ontario, en compagnie de Miss Alliance Canadienne (Miss Audrey O'Reilly). Echange de visite des deux Reines entre les deux villes.

Nous devons ajouter à ces diverses manifestations les nombreux voyages de notre coordonnatrice, Madame Madeleine Fohy St-Hilaire, fondatrice de L'AC-CA, qui parcourut le pays d'un bout à l'autre, pour répandre l'idée d'Alliance Canadienne et établir de meilleurs liens avec la Province de Québec.

- RELATIONS CULTURELLES -

- L'AC-CA PRECURSEUR DES COLLOQUES BILINGUES -

Dès mai 1957, des colloques bilingues étaient organisés à l'occasion de l'assemblée générale annuelle de l'AC-CA. Déjà ces colloques portaient sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme.

1958: L'AC-CA apportait sa collaboration au grand Séminar organisé par l'Université de Toronto qui invitait six participants du Québec à faire mieux connaître la province de Québec aux Torontois. Le thème de ce colloque était: "QUEBEC TO-DAY". Le directeur de University College avait invité l'AC-CA et la Fédération des Instituteurs de l'Ontario. Depuis 1959, une cinquantaine de membres de la F.I.O. viennent à Québec, chaque année, pour participer à un Séminar identique organisé par l'Université Laval. Ces instituteurs sont alors les hôtes de l'Alliance Canadienne et ces journées d'étude à Québec donnèrent comme résultat pratique la formation d'une section de l'Alliance Canadienne, à Hamilton, l'an dernier.

1960: à Ottawa, nous organisions un autre colloque relatif à la "Culture dans le Développement historique du Canada, de 1760 à 1960", dont les participants étaient des membres de la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université Laval, de l'Université d'Ottawa, de l'Université de Carlton et un représentant du corps diplomatique.

1961: au mois de mai, lors du Congrès de l'AC-CA tenu à Montréal, un troisième colloque avait lieu et avait pour thème: "La langue française ou anglaise parlée au Canada". Les participants étaient de l'Université de Montréal et McGill et du Collège Militaire Royal, de Kingston. Lors du banquet qui clôturait ces journées d'études, nous avons comme conférenciers le Très Honorable Louis S. St-Laurent, ancien Premier Ministre du Canada et Patron d'Honneur de l'AC-CA et Me Maxwell Cohen, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit, de l'Université McGill.

1963: à la Faculté des Lettres de Laval, ce colloque qui était sous la présidence de Me Yves Pratte, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit, avait pour thème: "Canadiens-français ou anglais - Liens superficiels ou liens amicaux sérieux?".

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Le 22 avril, un autre colloque portait sur "Le RÔLE de la PRESSE dans les Relations interprovinciales". Les participants étaient des représentants de divers media d'information de la ville de Québec.

En mai de la même année, lors de l'assemblée générale de l'AC-CA, nous avons comme invités M. Allan M. Clarke, Directeur du Conseil de Civisme Canadien et, à l'occasion du banquet, M. Norbert Préfontaine, Directeur du Conseil Canadien du Centenaire, dont le sujet était: "Deux valeurs essentielles au Canada: le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme".

A l'occasion du même congrès, monsieur l'Abbé Louis O'Neil, de l'Académie de Québec, prononça une causerie intitulée: "Pour une meilleure compréhension entre anglophones et francophones".

En mars 1964, l'Alliance Canadienne, sous la présidence de Monseigneur Louis-Albert Vachon, Recteur de Laval, présentait, à la salle des Promotions de l'Université Laval, un colloque sur "La Dualité de Culture au Canada". On préconisa alors la priorité du français au Québec, plus d'intérêt à l'étude de la langue seconde, l'abolition de la double taxe pour les minorités catholiques et canadiennes-françaises; on souligna aussi l'effort que fait actuellement la province d'Ontario pour accentuer l'étude de la Langue française dans ses écoles.

Comme manifestations culturelles de l'Alliance Canadienne, on pourrait mentionner également le lancement à Québec, il y a quelques années, du Recueil bilingue de "Chansons du Québec" publié à Waterloo, Ontario, en 1957, et dont les auteurs étaient madame Edith Fowke et le Dr. Richard Johnston, de Toronto. Il convient de citer aussi le lancement de la version française de Magazine MACLEAN, à Québec, en 1961, sous les auspices de l'Alliance Canadienne.

Enfin, chaque année, l'AC-CA accorde une bourse de \$100.00 pour favoriser l'admission aux cours d'été de l'Université Laval d'un étudiant d'une autre province.

- R E C O M M A N D A T I O N S -

HISTOIRE DU CANADA:- A. Que l'enseignement de l'Histoire du Canada comprenne, au cours primaire, des notions générales et impartiales;
 B. qu'une étude très approfondie et impartiale de l'Histoire du Canada soit faite au cours secondaire;

C. qu'un manuel d'Histoire du Canada, uniforme et préparé par des spécialistes en la matière, soit requis dans toutes les institutions scolaires du Canada.

CONSTITUTION CANADIENNE:- L'Histoire de la Constitution Canadienne devrait être mise au programme scolaire de toutes les écoles francophones et anglophones de notre pays, afin que les générations actuelles et futures se rendent bien compte qu'il y a deux langues officielles au Canada.

CIVISME:- Nous recommandons que des cours de civisme en français ou en anglais et préparés par des spécialistes, soient donnés dans toutes les écoles du pays.

Nous recommandons aussi que les minorités franco-catholiques en dehors de la Province puissent avoir les mêmes droits que la minorité anglo-protestante du Québec".

LANGUE SECONDE:- L'enseignement de la langue seconde devrait se faire dès les classes inférieures, surtout ORALEMENT, puisque l'enseignement oral est plus facile, plus agréable, et les jeunes enfants apprennent avec une plus grande aisance une deuxième langue lorsqu'on les dispense de la corvée onéreuse des règles grammaticales. Cette méthode d'ailleurs est préconisée par le célèbre docteur W. Penfield, du Montreal Neurological Hospital et mise en pratique dans de nombreuses familles canadiennes. Il va de soi que, dans les classes supérieures, l'enseignement écrit de la langue seconde se fera également.

Nous recommandons que l'enseignement de la langue seconde soit fait plus sérieusement et de façon plus efficace. Que l'on ne considère plus l'étude de la langue seconde comme négligeable.

Que des cours de langue parlée soient donnés dans les firmes d'importance comme cela commence à se pratiquer dans certaines compagnies de Montréal.

Nous recommandons que les gouvernements provinciaux accentuent l'importance des cours du soir pour les adultes désireux d'améliorer leur connaissance de la langue seconde.

ECHANGE DE PROFESSEURS:- Un échange de professeurs de langue seconde devrait se faire dans les écoles francophones et anglophones, nonobstant toute question de religion. Ainsi, pourquoi les professeurs de français dans les écoles publiques anglaises ne seraient-ils pas des professeurs de langue française et l'inverse pour l'enseignement de l'anglais? Pourquoi ne pas favoriser de tels échanges même pour l'enseignement d'autres matières? Il est indubitable qu'il y aurait de grands avantages à de tels échanges.

Nous recommandons aussi que les professeurs de langue seconde possèdent de meilleures qualifications et soient rémunérés en conséquence.

ACTION CONCERTÉE:- Nous recommandons une action concertée entre les divers mouvements dont les buts favorisent les échanges culturels, échanges de professeurs d'université et d'étudiants d'une province à l'autre, visites interprovinciales, amitiés judéo-chrétiennes, mouvements oecuméniques ou autres associations du même genre.

MEDIA D'INFORMATION:- Tous les médias d'information - la presse, la radio et la télévision - ont une grande responsabilité morale et nous recommandons qu'ils encouragent davantage, par les moyens mis à leur disposition, les efforts entrepris par divers organismes, maisons d'éducation, sociétés culturelles et les familles pour favoriser le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme au Canada. Actuellement, on peut se fier assez peu à certains journaux, soit de langue française, soit de langue anglaise, pour donner une version équitable des divers aspects de la situation. Certains journaux en effet effectuent un filtrage favorable aux partisans de l'indépendance, alors que d'autres agissent en sens contraire. Si l'on multiplie ainsi les faux pas de ce genre, cela ne peut que favoriser le durcissement entre les deux groupes ethniques.

Enfin, nous recommandons le bilinguisme au sein du Service civil fédéral, l'adoption d'un drapeau canadien distinctif, un seul hymne national "O CANADA", la reconnaissance officielle de la langue française dans toutes les provinces du Canada, et qu'OTTAWA devienne réellement la CAPITALE BILINGUE DU CANADA!

Nous sollicitons l'appui de la Commission Royale d'Enquête auprès des gouvernements provinciaux, en vue de favoriser la formation de nouvelles sections bilingues de l'ALLIANCE CANADIENNE (AC-CA) dans les principales villes de chacune des provinces du Canada. En effet, nous croyons que les gouvernements provinciaux ont un rôle majeur à jouer présentement dans cette question si controversée du bilinguisme et du biculturalisme.

Une Alliance Canadienne supportée moralement et financièrement par les gouvernements provinciaux pourrait donc réaliser un travail remarquable qui aiderait efficacement à solutionner les problèmes auxquels nous devons faire face.

En terminant, nous tenons à remercier la Commission Royale d'Enquête d'avoir bien voulu inviter notre jeune société à présenter ce MEMOIRE.

Martial Roy

Secrétaire général de
L'ALLIANCE CANADIENNE(AC-CA)

Québec, ce 23 juin 1964.

DRAFT TRANSLATION

Our association, the Canadian Alliance (AC-CA), founded in 1953 in Toronto, has as its main object the bringing together of the two main ethnic groups in Canada.

Its means of action: exchanges of visits, the organization of discussions, talks on bilingualism and opportunities for contact between the diverse human elements of our country, and friendly relations with every organization advocating bilingualism.

In August 1957, the Canadian Alliance (AC-CA) received its letters patent of incorporation from the Secretary of State, the Honourable Roch Pinard.

Today we have six sections: Sudbury, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.

Social Activities

The Canadian Alliance has always done its utmost to promote better relations between Quebec and the other provinces.

1956: visit of members of the AC-CA (Quebec and Toronto sections) to the Shakespearean Festival in Stratford, Ont.

1957: Friendly visit of members of the AC-CA into the west of Canada to promote the twinning of the cities Quebec and Calgary.

1958-1959-1960: annual meetings and excursions of Toronto members to the Quebec Carnival.

1962: trip of the officers of the Quebec section to the Wine Festival at St.Catharines, Ontario, accompanying Miss Canadian Alliance (Miss Audrey O'Reilly). Exchange of visits of the two Queens between their two cities.

We must add to these various functions the numerous journeys of our co-ordinator, Madame Madeleine Fohy-St-Hilaire, founder of the AC-CA, who has crossed the country from one side to the other to spread the idea of AC-CA and to establish better relations with the Province of Quebec.

Cultural Activities - the AC-CA, initiator of bilingual discussions

Beginning in May, 1957; bilingual discussions were organized on the occasion of the annual general meeting of the AC-CA. Even then these discussions dealt with bilingualism and biculturalism.

1958: the AC-CA lent its co-operation to the great seminar organized by the University of Toronto to which were invited six participants from Quebec to make the province of Quebec better known to Torontonians. The theme for discussion was "Quebec Today". The Director of University College had invited the AC-CA and the Ontario Teachers' Federation.

Since 1959, some fifty members of the latter organization have come to Quebec each year to take part in an identical seminar organized by Laval University. These teachers are at that time the guests of the Canadian Alliance and these days of study in Quebec have yielded as practical result the formation of a section of the Canadian Alliance in Hamilton, last year.

1960: in Ottawa, we organized another seminar on: "Culture in the historical development of Canada, from 1760 to 1960". Participants were members of the faculty of Letters of Laval and Carleton Universities and the University of Ottawa, together with a member of the Diplomatic Corps.

1961: in the month of May, during the Annual Meeting of the AC-CA held in Montreal, a third seminar was held. Its theme was "French and English as spoken in Canada". Those taking part were from the University of Montreal, McGill University and Royal Military College, Kingston. At the banquet which closed these days of study, our speakers were the Right Honourable Louis S. St-Laurent, former Prime Minister and Honorary Patron of the AC-CA and Mr. Maxwell Cohen, Dean of the Faculty of Law of McGill University.

1963: at the Faculty of Arts of Laval, the discussion under the chairmanship of Maître Yves Pratt, Dean of Faculty of Law, had as its theme "Relations between French-Canadians and English-Canadians -- superficial or truly friendly?"

On the 22nd of April, another discussion dealt with "The Role of the Press in Interprovincial Relations". Those taking part were members of various media of information in Quebec City.

In May of the same year, Mr. Alan M. Clarke, director of the Canadian Citizenship Council addressed the meeting of the AC-CA on the "Role of a Voluntary National Organization". At the closing banquet, our guest speaker was M. Norbert Préfontaine, Director of the Canadian Centenary Council who spoke on "Two vital values in Canada: bilingualism and biculturalism". The next day, Abbé Louis O'Neil of the Académie de Québec gave a talk entitled "Towards a better understanding between the English-speaking and the French-speaking Canadians.

In March 1964, the Canadian Alliance presented in the "Salle des Promotions" at Laval University, under the chairmanship of Mgr Louis-Albert Vachon, Rector of the university, a discussion on "The Duality of Culture in Canada". The priority of the French language in Quebec, more interest in the study of the second language, the abolition of double taxation for catholics and French Canadians were advocated; the effort now being made in the province of Ontario to stress the study of the French language was emphasized.

Among the cultural activities of the Canadian Alliance should also be mentioned the launching at Quebec of Edith Fowke's and Richard Johnston's bilingual collection Chansons du Québec, published in Waterloo, Ont., in 1957. One might also mention the initiation of the French version of Madcan's Magazine in Quebec in 1961.

Finally, each year, AC-CA provides a bursary (\$100.00) toward the admission to a summer course in Laval University of a student from another province but Quebec.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

History of Canada: - A. That the teaching of the history of Canada should comprise, in the primary years, general and impartial survey works;

B. That a very profound and impartial study of Canadian history should be undertaken at the secondary level.

C. That a Canadian history text book, uniform and prepared by specialists in the subject be required for every school in Canada.

CANADIAN CONSTITUTION: - That the Constitutional History of Canada be taught in all schools.

CITIZENSHIP: - We recommend that courses in citizenship prepared by specialists be given in english or in french in all the schools of the country.

We recommend also that the Franco-catholic minority outside Quebec may have the same rights as the Anglo-Protestant minority of Quebec.

SECOND LANGUAGE: - The teaching of the alternate basic language should be done in the primary classes above all orally since oral teaching is easier, more pleasant, and the young children learn a language much more easily when freed from the burdensome responsibility of grammatical rules. Moreover, this method is recommended by the celebrated Dr. W. Penfield of the Montreal Neurological Hospital and practised in many Canadian families. Needless to say, in the higher grades instructions in the written aspects of the second language should also be undertaken.

We recommend that the teaching of the alternate basic language be undertaken more seriously and in a more effective manner. May we no longer the study of the alternate basic language as negligible.

Courses in the spoken language should be given in important business firms, as already being done in certain companies in large cities.

We recommend that the provincial governments emphasize the importance of evening courses for adults who wish to improve their knowledge of the alternate basic language.

EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS: - An exchange of teachers of alternate basic language should be undertaken between French-language and English-language schools, irrespective of any question of religion. Thus, why should there not be teachers of French in English public schools and the inverse for teachers of English in schools. Why not promote such exchanges for the teaching of other subjects. There is no doubt that there would be great advantages in such exchanges.

We also recommend that teachers of alternate basic language have the highest qualification and receive remuneration on a scale commensurate with their ability.

Concerted Action: - We recommend concerted action among various organizations whose objectives favour cultural exchange, exchange of university professors and students from one province to another, interprovincial visits, Jewish-Christian friendship, oecumenical movements and other similar associations of goodwill.

MEDIA OF INFORMATION: - All the media of information - the press, radio, television, - have a great moral responsibility and we recommend that they do more to encourage, by the means at their disposal, efforts undertaken by various organizations, educational bodies, cultural societies and families, to promote bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada. Today we cannot rely on some of our newspapers, both French-language and English-language, to give a fair version of the various aspects of the situation. Certain newspaper undertake what is actually editing favourable to partisans of independence, while others act in the opposite direction.

If we multiply thus the blunders of this nature, it becomes evident that this can only favour a worsening of the situation between the two major groups.

Finally, we recommend bilingualism in the Federal Civil Service, the adoption of a distinctive Canadian Flag, a single national anthem "O Canada", the official recognition of the French language in all the provinces of Canada and that Ottawa become really the bilingual federal capital of Canada.

We beseech the support of the Royal Commission with respect to the provincial governments, with a view to promoting the formation of new bilingual sections of the Canadian Alliance (AC-CA) in the principal cities of each of the provinces of Canada. In fact, we believe that the provincial governments have a major role to play today in this so much debated question of bilingualism and biculturalism.

A Canadian Alliance, supported morally and financially by the provincial governments could thus undertake a remarkable work which would effectively aid in solving the problems that we face.

To close, we wish to thank the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism for having seen fit to invite our young organization to submit this brief.

Martial Roy,
General Secretary,
Canadian Alliance (AC-CA)

Quebec, June 23rd, 1964.

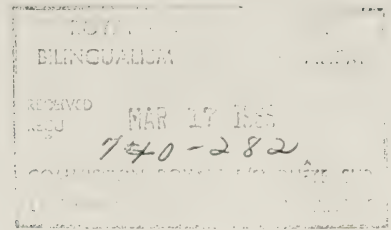


THE CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

300 ST. SACREMENT STREET, MONTREAL 1, QUEBEC

March 11, 1965.

Mr. N.M. Morrison,
Co-Secretary,
The Royal Commission on
Bilingualism and Biculturalism,
P.O. Box 1508,
Ottawa, Ont.



Dear Neil:

I am enclosing 30 copies each of the English and French texts of the revised pages of our submission to your Committee. You will note that the only change is at paragraph 36, which has been joined with paragraph 37 of the text and the wording changed somewhat.

Would you please be good enough to see that the Commissioners receive these changes.

I can also confirm our acceptance of the date of March 30 to appear before the Committee, and understand that the hearing will be at 3:00 P.M. on that date in the Sheraton Room in the King Edward Sheraton Hotel in Toronto.

Yours sincerely,


W.G. Browne,
Assistant Manager,
Public Affairs Department.

WGB:GR
Enclosures



A. J. LITTLE, F.C.A.
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Vice-Chairmen of the Executive Council

H. F. HOERIG
Chairman of the Executive Council

D. L. MORRELL
General Manager

32. That, in all areas where there is a sufficient concentration of one of the two language groups to warrant such action, there be made available public schools at which instruction is carried out in the language of that group.

33. That the interchange of students between the English speaking and French speaking institutions of higher learning be encouraged, by business and by governments.

34. That the efficacy and feasibility of instruction, carried out entirely in certain subjects, and perhaps entirely in certain grades, say at the junior level, in the second language, be explored.

C. Communications

35. That communications media be used to promote healthy and responsible discussion of the basis of partnership between the two founding races and thus contribute to a widespread understanding.

D. Federal Civil Service

36. That, in areas of the country where there are substantial numbers of both language groups, all candidates for a Civil Service post that entails dealings with the public be required to have at least a good working knowledge of both French and English.

37. That it is desirable that all deputy ministers be fluently bilingual.

38. Recognizing that the foregoing recommendation is a long term goal, that, in order to ensure in the interim that both language groups are authoritatively and efficiently served, there be made available, in all Departments, an associate or assistant deputy minister who is fluently bilingual.

P A R T T H R E E

DISCUSSION

A. The Fundamental Problem

39. In our opinion, the root of the problem lies in the belief held by many Canadians that the principle of partnership between the two founding races which was envisaged at the time of Confederation has not been maintained. In any effort to determine the nature of this partnership, the Act of Confederation should be looked at in the light of conditions as they were in 1867. At that time, the vast majority of the French-speaking population of the four provinces entering Confederation was located within the boundaries of the Province of Quebec which also contained a substantial English-speaking minority.

40. It seems logical, therefore, to look to the provisions of the Act of Confederation dealing with the rights of the English-speaking minority in Quebec for guidance. These rights included participation by the minority in the public administration, safeguards against gerrymandering in the Eastern Townships where the English-speaking element was predominant, educational rights and equality of the English language with the French language in the Quebec Legislature.

32- Que dans toutes les régions où l'importance de la population chez l'un des deux groupes linguistiques le justifie, il y ait des écoles publiques où l'enseignement soit donné dans la langue de ce groupe.

33- Que les milieux d'affaires et les gouvernements encouragent les échanges d'étudiants francophones et anglophones entre institutions d'enseignement supérieur.

34- Que l'on envisage la possibilité d'enseigner certaines matières, dans certaines classes du niveau primaire peut-être, dans la langue seconde.

C) Communications

35- Que l'on utilise les média de communication en vue de promouvoir des discussions saines et objectives sur le fondement de l'association entre les deux races fondatrices, ce qui favoriserait une compréhension plus étendue au sein des deux groupes.

D) La fonction publique fédérale

36- Que dans les régions du pays où il y a des agglomérations importantes des deux groupes linguistiques, tous les candidats à un poste dans la fonction publique fédérale appelés à traiter avec le public soient tenus de posséder au moins une connaissance pratique du français et de l'anglais.

37- Qu'il est souhaitable que tous les sous-ministres puissent parler couramment les deux langues.

38- Etant donné qu'il s'agit là d'un objectif à long terme, nous recommandons, afin d'assurer qu'en attendant, les deux groupes linguistiques soient desservis avec compétence et efficacité, qu'il y ait dans chaque ministère, un sous-ministre associé ou adjoint parfaitement bilingue.

---- TROISIEME PARTIE ----

A R G U M E N T SA) Le fond du problème

39- Le fond du problème est à notre avis que nombre de Canadiens pensent que le principe de l'association entre les deux races fondatrices qui avait été posé au moment de la Confédération, n'a pas été respecté. Pour déterminer la nature de cette association, il convient de considérer l'acte confédératif à la lumière des conditions qui prévalaient en 1867. La grande majorité des Canadiens d'expression française des quatre provinces qui se confédéraient, habitait alors à l'intérieur des frontières de la province de Québec qui comptait aussi une forte minorité d'anglophones.

40- Il paraît donc logique de s'inspirer des dispositions du pacte confédératif qui ont trait aux droits de la minorité anglaise au Québec. Ces droits comportaient une participation du groupe minoritaire dans l'administration des affaires publiques, des mesures de protection contre le truquage électoral dans les Cantons de l'Est, où l'élément anglais prédominait, des droits en matière d'enseignement et l'égalité des deux langues à la législature provinciale.

41- Le Canada d'aujourd'hui diffère considérablement de celui de 1867. Plus d'un quart de la population francophone du pays habite aujourd'hui hors du Québec, des groupes homogènes importants s'étant installés dans certaines régions de l'Ontario, du Nouveau-Brunswick et du Manitoba. Ces groupes minoritaires ne jouissent pas de droits comparables à ceux qui ont été accordés d'une façon spécifique à la minorité anglophone du Québec en vertu de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord. Leurs communications officielles avec les tribunaux provinciaux, les

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 740-282

The Canadian
Chamber of
Commerce

TORONTO

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION1. MEMBERSHIP

National voluntary federation of over 850 Community Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce across Canada.

2. OBJECTIVES

to promote the civic, commercial, industrial and agricultural progress of the communities and districts in which they operate. (75% of these Boards and Chambers are in communities of less than 5,000 population).

3. PREPARATION OF BRIEF

prepared by the executive council, based on several policy declarations of the CC of C including "Bilingualism", "The Federal Civil Service", "Distinctive National Flag" and "National Anthem", as adopted at Annual Meeting, September, 1964.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)1. PROGRAMME & LIAISON SECTIONp.3
para.7

"...by according to French-speaking citizens of such areas somewhat similar rights" (as the English-speaking minority in Quebec) How similar?

p.4
para.9

Their statement on biculturalism is pretty vague. They might be drawn out by a specific question on their attitude towards the ethnic groups of origins other than French or English.

p.6
para.18

Could you indicate the importance you attach to an applicant's being bilingual for a civil service position?

p.8
para.23

What constitutes "policy touching on bilingualism and biculturalism" that "are at all times fair and reasonable."

p.9
para.31

Does this necessarily mean a "uniform Canadian history"?

p.16
para.46

You place great emphasis on the rights and respect of individual citizens, and seem to de-emphasize fiscal arrangements between the federal and provincial governments. But doesn't Quebec have a "special" position in the federal structure and should we not be vitally concerned with resolving rights of a collectivity, on a province?

- p.33
para.80 Could you elaborate on what you mean in the last sentence of this paragraph?
- Appendix A
para.3 What efforts are being made by individual Chambers of Commerce to encourage interchange between French and English-speaking Canada?
- Appendix A
Para.4 Have many Chambers and Boards made representations?.
- General Elaboration on practice of bilingualism at annual meetings of the Chamber of Commerce.
- General What is the relationship between the Canadian Chamber and the Quebec Chamber of Commerce?

Autres Questions

- p.7
para.23 "attitude des dirigeants d'entreprise" qui soit piste et équitable. Pensez-vous à des problèmes en particuliers? Sinon, comment définissez-vous cette attitude équitable?
- p.8 - para.31
cf. p.15 par.50 Quel mécanisme verriez-vous pour mettre en oeuvre l'histoire commune du Canada?
- p.9
para.32 Quelle importance numérique du groupe pour justifier école du groupe linguistique?
- p.9 para.36 école publique?
coûts entièrement couverts par ce groupe?
- p.9
para.35 Média de communication
quels moyens?
utilisation actuelle cause-t-elle des problèmes?
- p.17
para.57 choix du multiculturalisme?

Have them repeat

- p.8
para.27 français/anglais enseignés partout
- p.3
para.7 droits égaux aux Canadiens français que ceux des minorités anglophones.
- p.23
para.66 Sous-ministres fédéraux tous bilingues.
- p.24-29
paras.71-82 Base? Données?
- para.78 Cas particuliers à citer?
- para.82 Postulent que position concurrentielle ne sera pas affectée. Quelle preuve autre que de convenance?

C. RESEARCH SECTION

Ce mémoire comprend une interprétation du "compact theory" qui est assez originale. D'après la C. de C. seul les Anglais au Québec formaient une minorité importante en 1867, alors les droits accordés à cette minorité étaient, dans l'esprit des pères, les droits qui devaient s'appliquer à toutes minorités. D'après C. de C., les minorités francophones sont devenues importantes après 1867.
Ce mémoire veut revenir à l'esprit du pacte, mais ne veut pas modifier les ententes fiscales.

BACKGROUND PAPER

Brief #: 740-299
Canada Junior Chamber of
Commerce
OTTAWA

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

1. MEMBERSHIP

Approx. 8,500. Open to any man between the ages of 18 and 40. It is a separate entity from and not a junior edition of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

2. AIMS (from letters patent)

1. To promote educational, social and recreational activities that will develop the initiative and personality of young Canadians in a true spirit of good fellowship and understanding.
2. To develop in young men a greater interest in civic affairs
3. To stimulate a vigorous Canadian national sentiment
4. To co-ordinate the work of all Junior Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations throughout Canada in the fulfillment of the foregoing objects.

In carrying out these aims the programme includes:

- (a) Leadership - individual participation in training programmes to develop leadership potential
- (b) Development of the responsibility of citizenship
- (c) Canadianism - to stimulate a vigorous Canadian national sentiment
- (d) Community betterment - active participation in planning and executing programmes for the development of the individual and the community
- (e) Fellowship - to promote good fellowship among its members.

Note:

The Canadian Jaycees states that it is a bilingual organization with French-speaking members in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Atlantic Provinces. There is now a

separate federation with a federal charter in the Province of Quebec, La Fédération des Jeunes Chambres du Canada français.

3. HOW BRIEF WAS PREPARED

No information.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

PROGRAMME AND LIAISON SECTION

Page 1.
Para 2.

Q. 1 The Canadian Chamber of Commerce once had a membership of 20,000, its present membership is approximately 8,500. Is the separation of La Fédération des Chambres de Commerce des Jeunes de la Province de Québec the reasons for this decrease in membership?

Page 2
Para 5

"...the Commission will see that new forces in Quebec are tearing apart long-standing association for reasons external to the functions of those associations."

Q. 2 Pourraient-ils préciser davantage le sens de cette affirmation?
Pourrait-on conclure, de ce qui précède, que les raisons invoquées par la Fédération des Jeunes Chambres de la province de Québec (devenue aujourd'hui la Fédération des Jeunes Chambres du Canada français) pour se dissocier de l'organisme "national" ne sont pas justifiables à leurs yeux?

Page 3
Para 8

En 1936, disent-ils, vingt-quatre jeunes hommes, dont cinq Canadiens d'expression française de la province de Québec, se réunissaient à Toronto pour former la Jeune Chambre de Commerce du Canada. Et ils concluent: "Thus we see that representatives of both language groups were present at the formation of our national organization..."

Q. 3 A cette époque, quelle était la répartition ethnique au sein de l'organisation? (on sait qu'au moment de la scission, il y avait plus de membres français qu'anglais).
A ce "congrès" de fondation, les délégués canadiens-français occupaient une place minoritaire. Ce système ne s'est-il pas maintenu jusqu'à la scission et n'a-t-il pas été en fait l'une des principales raisons du départ des membres canadiens-français?

Page 3
Para 11

Q. 4 The acceptance of a resolution of disaffiliation from the Canada Jaycees took place at a provincial convention of La Fédération in 1963. But then you say that "After 1959, agreements were discontinued (between the two organizations) and both organizations sought new solutions. A completely bilingual national secretariat was proposed as one possible solution, and two separate organizations as another. Both of these were rejected." So, what happened between 1959 and 1963?

Page 3
Para 9

Q. 5 Quels avantages dérivait-on d'une affiliation à l'organisation nationale?

Page 3
Para 10

Q. 6 Qu'est-ce qui causa, après 1945, l'accroissement de l'effectif de la Jeune Chambre?

Page 3
Para II

Q. 7 Quel sens donnent-ils à "the building of a greater Canada"?

Page 4
Para 13

L'ultimatum de la Fédération des Jeunes Chambres du Québec "that the Canada Jaycees recognize la Fédération as a national organization or else..."
Q. 8 Cela voulait-il dire que la Fédération réclamait le droit de s'affilier toutes les Jeunes Chambres d'expression française au pays, qu'elles soient en Ontario, en Alberta ou ailleurs?

Page 5
Para 16

Q. 9 Le mémoire soutient qu'il se trouve aujourd'hui, même après la scission, des membres canadiens-français du Québec au sein de la Canada Jaycees. Ces membres sont-ils des Chambres locales ou de simples individus dont la présence est à titre purement personnel? Pour quelles raisons militeraient-ils encore au sein de la Canada Jaycees?

Page 5
Para 10

Q. 10 "It is unfortunate that considerations of the "equal partnership" aspect of the bilingualism and biculturalism question has been distorted and influenced by talk of "two nations" or "associate states" in a context that suggests recognition of two juridical entities..." What would your definition be for "equal partnership"?

Page 6
Para 5

Q. 11 Pour quelles raisons la Fédération du Québec recherchait-elle une reconnaissance internationale?

Question
générale

- Q. 12 "A national pride or sentiment are not readily discernible in the Canadian family, but an overriding loyalty to a greatness called "being a Canadian" could be truly unifying factor in the era of crisis that faces this generation of Canadians..."
What do you precisely mean by "a greatness called being a Canadian?"
- Q. 13 Un mouvement de réconciliation, voire de collaboration et peut-être même de réintégration, a-t-il été amorcé par les deux organismes?

28 octobre, 1965.



MEMOIRES

740-299

OTTAWA

- # 740-299 - Canada Junior Chamber of Commerce
740-301 - La Fédération des Jeunes Chambres
du Canada français

Note explicative

Sous le titre "English, French Jaycees settle their differences" la "Gazette" du 4 octobre 1965 rapportait ce qui suit: "The French-language group (la Fédération des Jeunes Chambres du Canada français) agreed to merge its organization with the Jaycees on the conditions that founding race equality be recognized, previously its main difference with the Jaycees who were previously organized on a provincial level rather than according to membership...Final merger of the two organizations is expected to be ratified at their respective conventions next July." En apparence, le rapprochement semble complet: la Fédération, à peine vieille de deux ans, consent à disparaître et réintègre l'organisme pan-canadien.

Rejoints au téléphone, les dirigeants de la Fédération nous ont affirmé que la situation était tout autre et que les rapports des journaux était en grande partie faux. Certes, un mouvement de rapprochement a été amorcé entre les deux organismes, mais il ne vise nullement à faire disparaître l'un ou l'autre en les fusionnant en une seule organisation. Ce qui est recherché, c'est l'établissement d'un organisme conjoint de coopération avec représentation égale des deux groupes. Mais il n'est nullement question de disparition: chaque organisme continue d'exister séparément.

Quant aux dirigeants de la Canada Jaycees, ils semblaient assez confus et n'ont pu nous donner une image claire des événements.

De toute façon, c'est là un point important et il est à souhaiter que d'ici leur comparution - séparée - les deux organismes se seront mis d'accord pour présenter une version identique de ce qui s'est passé durant la première fin-de-semaine d'octobre.

28 octobre, 1965.

CA 1 = 1
740-299
- P2. R3 { 5114
- 2 11 { 8117
4 1113
5-1116
ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM,
P. O. BOX 1508,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

BRIEF OF THE CANADA JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1. The Order-in-Council setting up the terms of reference of this Royal Commission directs the "Commission" to inquire into and report upon the existing state of bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada "and" .. to report on the role of public and private organizations ... in promoting bilingualism, better cultural relations and a more widespread appreciation of the basically bicultural character of our country ..." In the context of these particular aspects of the terms of reference, the Canada Junior Chamber of Commerce herewith submits its brief.

SUMMARY

2. We feel that our history as a national organization will be of interest to this Commission because the problems of bilingualism and biculturalism have received extensive consideration by our members, particularly in the last four or five years. Our specific recommendations relate to the adoption and promotion of distinctive national symbols and to revisions in provincial educational so as to promote bilingualism.

OUR OBJECTS AND PURPOSES

3. It should be noted that the Canada Junior Chamber of Commerce, or Canada Jaycees, is a completely autonomous legal corporation and is not a "junior" edition or an appendage of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. While the two organizations enjoy mutual co-operation and may engage in similar programs, they recognize and respect each other's independence as separate entities. The Canada Jaycees is open to any young man between the ages of 18 and 40, age being the only restriction as to membership. It has a current membership of approximately 3,500.

4. The objects and purposes of our organization are stated in our letters patent and constitution and are as follows:

By letters patent:

- a) To promote and encourage educational, social and recreational activities that will develop the initiative and personality of young Canadians in a true spirit of good fellowship and understanding;
- b) To develop in young men a greater interest in civic affairs;
- c) To stimulate a vigorous Canadian national sentiment;
- d) To co-ordinate the work of all Junior Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations throughout Canada in the fulfillment of the foregoing objects.

By constitution:

To develop the individual abilities and stimulate the joint

efforts of young men for the purpose of improving economic, social and spiritual well being of mankind by:

1. Leadership - individual participation in training programs develop leadership potential.
2. Civil Responsibility - develop an awareness and acceptance of the responsibility of citizenship.
3. Community Betterment - active participation in planning and executing programs for the development of the individual and the community.
4. Canadianism - to stimulate a vigorous Canadian national sentiment and to portray Canada for Canadians by making them more conscious and appreciative of their heritage and the Canadian way of life.
5. Fellowship - to promote good fellowship among its members and the furtherance of understanding, goodwill, and co-operation among all peoples.

HISTORY OF JUNIOR CHAMBER IN CANADA

5. Because the Canada Jaycees once had a membership of over 20,000 young men comprising both major language expressions and because of it attempts to serve its membership for some 28 years as a bilingual organization, it is felt that this Royal Commission should have at hand a somewhat lengthy historical perspective of our organization. While we conclude with the separation of the French-speaking members in the Province of Quebec from the Canada Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Commission will see that new forces in Quebec are tearing apart long-standing associations for reasons (external to the functions of those associations). Our organization was one of the first national organizations to be confronted with this phenomena.?

6. The first Jaycee unit or chapter was formed in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1915 and was known as "The Young Men's Progressive Civic Association." In 1918, in appreciation of the use of office facilities, equipment and the provision of secretarial help and office supplies by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Association changed its name to the St. Louis Junior Chamber of Commerce. Chapters formed quickly throughout the nation and in 1921 the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce was established.

7. In 1923, the first Junior Chamber outside continental United States was formed in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and was soon followed by the creation of units in Toronto and Montreal. Gradually the organization spread into many communities in Canada and had a local membership of English-speaking and French-speaking young men. It soon became apparent that some kind of national contact or liaison was required if the movement was to grow.

Copy this one. Put it in the "Language" folder. Mean of always present.

- 3 -

8. In February, 1936, twenty-four young men assembled in the City of Toronto to form the Canada Junior Chamber of Commerce. Of those twenty-four young men, five were Canadians of the French language from the Province of Quebec. Thus we see that representatives of both language groups were present at the formation of our national organization, and young men of the French language were neither ignored or excluded. In point of fact, a young French Canadian from Montreal contested the presidency and, being unsuccessful, was elected vice-president of the Canada Jaycees and eventually served a second term as such.

9. After the formation of the Canada Jaycees, administration was carried out on the basis of regions which did not take into consideration provincial boundaries. In September, 1936, a provincial organization called La Federation des Chambres de Commerce des Jeunes de la Province de Quebec was formed and it gradually assumed more and more responsibility for French-speaking Jaycees in Quebec within the Canada Jaycees. Many units in Quebec had and paid for a provincial affiliation, just as other units outside Quebec had and paid for a regional affiliation, and they also affiliated with the Canada Jaycees in order to be a part of a national organization.

10. After 1945, there was a great growth of Jaycee membership in all provinces and the provision of service to this expanding membership was a matter of concern to all Jaycee officers. In 1949, an agreement was signed by the Boards of Directors of the Canada Jaycees and La Federation to "promote national unity and a better Canada" and to assign and recognize rights and obligations. By this agreement, the Canada Jaycees agreed not to charter units of the French language to membership, but La Federation agreed to affiliate all of its members individually to the national organization. In ensuing years, further agreements also dealt with affiliation dues and the provision of services.

11. Unfortunately, these contractual arrangements began to harden into strictly legal documents which separated the two language groups and defeated the purpose of unity, understanding and the building of a greater Canada which they were originally designed to foster. After 1959, agreements were discontinued and both organizations sought new solutions. A completely bilingual national secretariat was proposed as one possible solution, and two separate organizations as another. Both of these were rejected.

12. This is not to say that nothing was being accomplished. The Canada Jaycees were the first national organization to provide simultaneous translation equipment at executive and board meetings,

and at our annual convention, and have continued to do so to this day. This procedure preceded similar endeavours in the Parliament of Canada. The highest national offices were open to all Jaycees and young men of both language groups held these positions. Many leadership and community betterment programs were translated and made available to both groups while albums could be submitted in either language for national certificates of merit. A bilingual publication was issued. A national effective speaking contest always drew participants from both groups with the national rules providing that one of the three finalists had to be French-speaking from the Province of Quebec. National safe driving contests also drew cross-country participation.

13. In July, 1963, the delegates at the national convention of the Canada Jaycees unanimously endorsed an amendment to the international constitution of Junior Chamber International as proposed by a unit of La Federation. The effect of the amendment was to permit a national organization member of Junior Chamber International e.g. Canada, to divide its international voting rights so that Canada could divide its five votes at annual meetings of the international group on the basis of a three-two split between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadian Jaycees respectively. The proposed amendment was presented to the international body in late 1963, where it was rejected by the delegates, but, in September, 1963, prior to the international convention, the executive of La Federation endorsed a resolution of disaffiliation from the Canada Jaycees at the provincial convention of La Federation. This resolution was subsequently replaced on the floor of their general assembly by an ultimatum to be accepted "without any exception" that the Canada Jaycees recognize La Federation as a national organization or else they would apply to Junior Chamber International for direct affiliation on the world level as a distinct national group. The deadline of December 31, 1963, was set out in the ultimatum.

14. At a prior meeting of the two executives in August, 1963, the Canada Jaycees proposed that a bilingual national secretariat be established and that representation on the national board of directors be based on Jaycee provincial population. In effect, this latter proposal gave La Federation equal representation on the national board of directors.

15. Because the executive of the Canada Jaycees was bound by the decision of the 1963 national convention to seek international voting privileges for both groups, because it felt that its proposals were more in keeping with the preservation of the Canadian ideal of national unity, and because the ultimatum gave

no area of negotiation and required acceptance before another national convention would be held, it was rejected.

16. It should be noted that even to this day no formal notice of disaffiliation has been given to the Canada Jaycees. Today, the Canada Jaycees is a bilingual organization with French-speaking members in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Atlantic Provinces. Approximately two years ago, La Federation enjoyed great autonomy within the Canada Jaycees. It had limited association, was paying a small dues contribution, had its own secretariat and programs, its own annual convention and was apparently fulfilling the needs of its members. It was at this time that strictly non-Jaycee considerations caused its officers to seek international recognition.

17. As of the time of this brief, the Canada Jaycees is carrying out its objects and purposes in all ten provinces. The former Jaycees who were members of the provincial entity known as La Federation have formed a new organization with a federal charter and are known as La Federation des Jeunes Chambres du Canada Francais and are operating within the Province of Quebec. Their Application for international affiliation was rejected by the delegates at the last convention of Junior Chamber International.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMISSION

18. The Canada Junior Chamber of Commerce has two recommendations, the first relating to national symbols and the second to education.

19. It is unfortunate that considerations of the "equal partnership" aspect of the bilingualism and biculturalism question has been distorted and influenced by talk of "two nations" or "associate states" in a context that suggests recognition of two juridical entities. Such talk parallels the position taken by the officers of La Federation at the world convention of Junior Chamber International in October, 1964, during their application for affiliation as a national organization, a position rejected by the international body. It is interesting to note that Canadians other than those in Quebec who speak French refer to themselves simply as "Canadians", even though they may have very strong loyalties or attachments to "the mother country, the old sod," etc. French-speaking Canadians, however, call themselves "French-Canadians" because it is the hyphenated name which has maintained their identity through the years in an English-speaking North America.

20. The Canada Junior Chamber of Commerce has long urged the adoption of a distinctive national flag by the government and repeatedly pressed for action in this regard during our annual presentations to the Canadian Cabinet. We are pleased that action finally has been taken in this regard. A flag, however, is only one national symbol and we now seek a national anthem which will be meaningful to all Canadians. In this respect as well, we feel that government must take the lead. We also feel that our Canadian currency should illustrate and honour prominent Canadians of both cultures, such as the Fathers of Confederation, past Prime Ministers, etc. Finally, in the area of national symbols, our national capitol of Ottawa should be made a truly federal capitol distinct from any province within a federal capitol district.

21. It is our submission that distinctive national symbols will make Canada less of an abstraction. A national pride or sentiment are not readily discernible in the Canadian family, but an overriding loyalty to a greatness called "being a Canadian" could be a truly unifying factor in the era of crisis that faces this generation of Canadians.

22. To suggest greater action in the area of national symbols encompasses the fact that such action must be both governmental and by associations such as ours, both public and private. It means little to the average student in public and high school if the personalities held up to him or her in the classroom as a "great Canadian" are completely ignored by society beyond the school door. Our organization has a Canada Day Program designed to impart significance to July 1st; to make of that day more than merely an occasion to go to the cottage, to visit the beach or to go for a trip. We try to emphasize things Canadian, to acknowledge our national history and heritage, but the creation of a spirit of Canadianism necessitates personal involvement for the majority of Canadians through our schools, associations, radio, television and literature if it is to be meaningful. National symbols are a part of the awakening process.

23. In the area of bilingualism, education is a key factor which affects many other aspects of the dilemma that has forced Canadians to examine their national purposes and goals. Under the British North America Act, education is placed within the jurisdiction of the provinces and it would be rather naive to think or assume that the provinces are going to relinquish their control of this area of responsibility. The problem is complicated, however, by the facts that the increasing pressures on school facilities, the lack of trained personnel and the growing

involvement of the provincial governments in education clash with the limited financial resources of the provinces and the restrictions placed upon them in realizing new revenue by the British North America Act.

24. Since it is unlikely that the provinces will relinquish any of their rights in the field of education, the creation of a federal Ministry of Education would appear to serve no useful purpose. In the interests of the students themselves, however, where the mobility of families in the years since 1945 has brought the problem more clearly into focus, provincial educational authorities are going to have to give increased consideration to a standardization of training methods for teachers, as well as of curriculum, and this will require national co-ordination. If a federal ministry is not acceptable, a minimum prerequisite is frequent meetings at a national level of provincial Ministers of Education and department heads to permit this co-ordination.

25. The Canada Jaycees see some obvious steps which can be taken to promote bilingualism within our existing constitutional division of powers.

- a) Instruction in the two official languages should be compulsory through public and high school, with emphasis being placed upon conversational French and English in the junior grades. In reply to those who would argue cost, we can only answer that either we believe in doing something to promote bilingualism or we should stop pretending that we are concerned. Just as monies have to be found to build schools and sewers and roads and sidewalks, so must they be found to put into deeds, not words, what we profess to believe.
- b) The other official language in an area that is predominantly English-speaking or French-speaking should be removed from the "foreign language" classification in the school curriculum and put forward as "the other Canadian language."
- c) The use of the other official language should be extended to additional subjects on the curriculum e.g. history, social science, literature. It is recognized that this will require bilingual staff and increase costs, but it would no doubt provide an incentive to exchanges of staff. It might also be possible to call upon members of groups such as The Company of Young Canadians who could be asked to serve Canada first.
- d) Provincial departments of education should consider merit or financial incentives for bilingual staff.
- e) The school curriculum should be supported by the extended use of bilingual programming on radio and television to bring

the student into contact with both languages outside the classroom.

- f) Local school boards should adopt and encourage teacher and student exchanges to permit representatives of the "two solitudes" to come into contact with each other. Every possible avenue of communication should be explored, including the use of pen pals.
- g) The school curriculum should include writings from both cultures in public and high school in order to acquaint students with the literary and cultural aspects of the Canadian mosaic.)

CONCLUSION

26. As a group dedicated to leadership training, the Canada Jaycees feels that many of its members will go on to serve their communities as mayors, aldermen, reeves, members of the provincial legislatures and of the Canadian Parliament, as well as presidents and vice-presidents of large corporations and commercial enterprises. We have a great faith in our country, this Canada, and wish to see it grow and prosper. We wish all its citizens to join together in this common aspiration within a country based on a duality of language and culture.

27. The Canada Jaycees have tried sincerely and with dedication in the past to build a national sentiment and to produce leaders determined to pursue that end. We shall continue to do so as we strive for unity within our own organization and within our nation.

The Canada Junior Chamber of Commerce,
1121-23 St. Catherine Street West,
MONTREAL 2, P. Q.

June, 1965.

→ What are present hopes
for people with 20-30
in participation

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 750-509
Canadian Book
Publishers Council
TORONTO

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

1. MEMBERSHIP

29 member firms engaged in the publication of English-language works in Canada, in original editions, in imported editions or both. The Council comprises two constituent organizations of book publishers, the Book Publishers' Association of Canada (22 member firms producing books other than textbooks) and the Canadian Textbook Publishers' Institute (13 member firms). There are a few firms who are members of the Council without being members of either of the two constituent associations.

The following firms were members of the Council as of July 17, 1964:

Abelard-Schuman Canada Limited (BPAC)
Thomas Allen Limited (BPAC)
Ambassador Books Limited (BPAC)
The Book Society of Canada Limited (CTPI)
Burns & MacEachern Ltd. (BPAC)
Clarke, Irwin & Company Limited (BPAC)
Collier-Macmillan Canada Limited (BPAC)
Wm. Collins Sons & Company Canada Limited (BPAC)
The Copp Clark Publishing Co. Limited (CTPI)
J.M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
Doubleday Canada Limited (BPAC)
W. J. Gage Limited (CTPI)
Ginn and Company
Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
The House of Grant (Canada) Limited (CTPI)
Longmans Canada Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
McClelland & Stewart Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
McGraw-Hill Company of Canada Limited
George J. McLeod Limited (BPAC)
The Musson Book Company Limited (BPAC)
Nelson, Foster & Scott Limited (BPAC)
Thomas Nelson & Sons (Canada) Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
Oxford University Press (BPAC, CTPI)
Palm Publishers (BPAC)
Sir Isaac Pitman (Canada) Limited (CTPI)
The Ryerson Press (BPAC, CTPI)
S. J. Reginald Saunders & Company Limited (BPAC)
University of Toronto Press (BPAC)
Jeanneret, U. of T. Press
Suite 5, 60 St. Clair W.

2. NOTE

The Canadian Book Publishers Council supports the brief of l'Association des Editeurs Canadiens. Briefs were exchanged between these two associations.

3. PREPARATION OF BRIEF

A special committee of the heads of 4 or 5 member firms was set up under the chairmanship of M. Jeanneret of the U. of T. Press. The brief was approved by the executive committee of the Book Publishers' Council and submitted to the heads of all member firms.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

1. PROGRAMME & LIAISON SECTION

p.6
para.7 How would the selection of books worthy of translation be made? By the Publishing house? A group of writers?

p.6
para.8 Many people have complained that much of the misunderstanding between French and English Canadians is caused by exposure in school to bias and prejudice in the teaching of Canadian history and in the Canadian history textbooks. You recommend, however, that "... a common Canadian history textbook is neither a practicable nor a desirable goal." Comments.

p.7
para.9 "...we believe that Canadian literature as a whole would have benefitted by a closer liaison between the two publishing organizations over the years". Why did this liaison not develop and what else could have been done?

C. RESEARCH SECTION

1. Argument of the brief

11 Publication in translation is desirable. (It (1) makes both literatures more accessible, and (2) supports writing and publishing - as one said recently, "everyone who sells a book works for me".)

2 However it is not good business. ((1) Sales prospects not good: (a) titles for translation are often proposed by readers of the original who are not themselves part of potential market for the translation, (b) the market works differently in both cultures anyway; and (2) to costs, add the cost of securing a good translation.)

3 But since the purpose of such publishing is not solely the business one, subsidies to publication in translation are justified.

4 And since it would be foolish to publish books that won't sell (bad business); /and wrong to translate books that are not exceptional (merit); /it can be agreed that books translated should be (1) not impossible business propositions, and (2) exceptional works (worth translating.)

The argument of the publishers: to assure both the merit ((1) quality of the translation and (2) selection of suitable titles) of the edition, and that publication in translation makes good business sense, /it should be undertaken by responsible publishers who will themselves decide (on grounds of merit and business) what is to be published, and will ensure a good publishing job (merit and business). Thus they (appear to) recommend a program of support for the cost of translations. Their interest is equally that they administer any such program themselves.

Note on the argument. The cost of such a program will not be great, they tell us (section 2, page 6): the number of titles that can be rushed is small. A program of support would have the effect both of (1) increasing the total of publishing activity and (2) encouraging simultaneous editions, /and thus of increasing access to both Canadian literatures!

II. Some assumptions of the argument

(These are obvious and not needing to be stated except perhaps:) There is an implied correlation between book sales and merit which as any "reputable" publisher would agree, is nonsense.

This appears in various forms: the publisher with the biggest list is the most reputable; the biggest publisher should get the translation subsidy as a sort of boon for being the biggest (and best). It can be argued in their own grounds, however, that there is no reason to prefer big publishers to small ones in allocating translation subsidies. It is the publisher's superiority as a judge of what is worth publishing (merit and business) that makes him the one who both (a) decides what titles and (b) receives the cheque with which to buy the translated MSS, a small publisher (business) may be as good a judge of what should (merit) be published as a big one. This point is more relevant perhaps to French language publishing than to Toronto.

It is assumed throughout that the subsidy solves the business problem i.e. if the publishers decide whether and what to publish. Les Editeurs Canadiens who prepared their brief after seeing the Book Publishers' Council brief, argue that the translation subsidy is not sufficient for them. (See below).

III. Remarks on translation

Translation costs (i.e. the cost of securing the translated MSS) are now being paid by the Canada Council which accounts for virtually all the recent Canadian publication in translation. The hope of the publishers (French and English) in their briefs is that the existing situation can be legalized (so that it "could be counted upon by publishers", section 7, page 6).

Translators. It is assumed that a fixed fee is paid (section five); if (rare) translators are paid per copy sold, the problem is less acute. As the fee (per word) increases with the literary merit of the translation, so the likelihood (profit) of publication decreases.

Note: although eliminating translation costs might appear to benefit French language publishing (there being more small reputable ones doing Canadian publishing cf. Toronto where 6 or 7 big ones do it all), the Mémoire des Editeurs Canadiens (v. supra), which the Can. Bk. Publishers' Council has read and approved (v. correspondence Mr. Morrison), argues that the business situation (market) in French Canadian publishing is worse to the point where to eliminate translation costs alone will not set a two-way translation process in motion.

IV. Remarks on the non-profit source of subsidy.

Who is to decide. The publishers do not say that subsidies could not be administered otherwise (than by themselves), but that interests "will be best served if" (section 7) and that any other arrangement "is less advisable than" (*ibid*). Their summary (section 1) reveals their fears most clearly viz. "There is some danger that such organizations might usurp the publishing function".

Whence the funds. The publishers don't care if this is government or private money of one sort or another. What concerns them is who decide what to publish.

How far is theirs a legitimate concern that bad business decisions might be taken by non-publishers which they would then be asked to implement? (They could refuse). How far is it that the decision about what to publish is regarded as the publishers' sacred precinct? They have not convinced us that this decision could not be made as well by the agency distributing the subsidy (or some other).

The rôle of the Canada Council is, of course, here at issue throughout.

V. Questions from the brief

It would aid our research to have the Toronto publishers tell the Commissioners what they know about the problems of Quebec publishing (in addition to what they can be persuaded to tell us of their own). The following are suggestions for raising such questions from the brief assuming that a more direct approach might be too blunt to produce useful answers. If the questions can be asked directly, so much the better.

On section 2. French and English language publishers are not in competition with each other in Canada, says the brief correctly. Each is in competition, however, with publishers outside: the Canadian publishing done by each must compete with imported books of the same language (for which the various Canadian publishers are sole agents, of course).

Q. What are the similarities and what the differences in the situation of the English language publisher and his American and British competitor, and that of his French-Canadian colleague vis à vis Belgium and France?

Section 3. No doubt the separation of the two (language) publishing operations will be remarked on, i.e. separate organizations throughout (publishers, textbooks, retail and wholesale trade, etc.). Do they think this is a good way to have it? Is language a natural barrier in publishing? One which there is little reason to remove except so far as some business problems might be discussed jointly? (one thinks of tariffs, book exhibits abroad....)

Re section 2 (end). Should it be made clear to any of this group who do not already know that we will indeed be asking them for further information?

On section 4 (page 3, para.2) they mention "the many differences between the two language groups with respect to (i) reading interests, (ii) demands of distribution, (iii) traditions of format, (iv) book price patterns and (v) manufacturing costs".

They should be questioned on each of these.

(i) is germane to the publishers' argument that they should decide whether and what publication in translation should be done v. infra; (ii) is of critical importance in our study of the vitality of "Canadian" publishing; (iii) gets us into problems of paperback publishing. English-Canadian publishers have recently taken the plunge. Are they counting on the outside market - U.S.A.? fiction for American college courses? Britain? Is the French-Canadian publisher, who mostly publishes a paper-bound (but quality paper) book anyway, in a different situation? What are paper-backs doing to Canadian publishing? Etc.)

Further questions which might follow from the foregoing. Why are there not more bilingual editions, (notably, poetry)? Is the reason a technical one? Experience of slight demand? What are the problems in simultaneous publication (Toronto & Montreal)? Is the apparent recent increase in Canadian book sales due to a growing market in Canada? outside?

These are the people to ask about translators. Are there enough in Canada (with maternal language one of the target languages viz. English or French)? Etc.

Further: the publishers will probably be quite happy to let Mr. Jeanneret do the talking; it would be more useful to our Research if the others could be made to speak on these questions.

Ethier-Blais Division

Brief Proper

Pages 1 - 8

Following is a list of member firms. Most of them are also members of two other Associations, The Book Publisher's Association of Canada and/or The Canadian Textbook Publishers' Institute.

Abelard-Schuman Canada Limited (BPAC)
Thomas Allen Limited (BPAC)
Ambassador Books Limited (BPAC)
The Book Society of Canada Limited (CTPI)
Burns & MacEachern Ltd. (BPAC)
Clarke, Irwin & Company Limited (BPAC)
Collier-Macmillan Canada Limited (BPAC)
Wm. Collins Sons & Company Canada Limited (BPAC)
The Copp Clark Publishing Co. Limited (CTPI)
J.M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
Doubleday Canada Limited (BPAC)
W.J. Gage Limited (CTPI)
Ginn and Company
Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
The House of Grant (Canada) Limited (CTPI)
Longmans Canada Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
McClelland & Stewart Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
McGraw-Hill Company of Canada Limited
George J. McLeod Limited (BPAC)
The Musson Book Company Limited (BPAC)
Nelson, Foster & Scott Limited (BPAC)
Thomas Nelson & Sons (Canada) Limited (BPAC, CTPI)
Oxford University Press (BPAC, CTPI)
Palm Publishers (BPAC)
Sir Isaac Pitman (Canada) Limited (CTPI)
The Ryerson Press (BPAC, CTPI)
S.J. Reginald Saunders & Company Limited (BPAC)
University of Toronto Press (BPAC)

The Council does not consider that a state of competition exists between its membership and French-language publishers; however, there is concern over the need of Canadians of both languages to expand and improve their reading habits.

Some practical aspects of translation must be considered.

In the first place, Canadian works in Canada are often a marginal commercial venture; translations are even more of a risk. The publisher of a translation faces all the normal production costs, seldom has reason to anticipate better sales for the translation and becomes suspicious of those who demand the translation, i.e. who have already read the work in the original.

Patterns for translated editions are different; there are many differences between the two language groups with respect to reading interests, channels of distribution, traditions of format, book price patterns and manufacturing costs. Moreover, the cost of translation alone is a barrier to the publisher.

Translation in Canada has a reason "over and above" ordinary commercial reasons for publishing. However, it does not follow that subsidizing translation expenses is per se worthy of support; subsidizing funds should be made available for high quality translation when publication by a responsible firm can be assured in advance.

Rate of payment for translating varies according to the competence of the translator; two or three cents per word obtains a "rendering"; however, for a translation reflecting true literary style, a higher rate, 4 or 5 cents, is required which can amount to twenty dollars a page; for a book of 500 pages, this can mean \$10,000.00.

Translation should always be undertaken by experts whose mother tongue is the target language.

A body subsidizing translation, e.g. government-appointed cultural councils, foundations and universities, should avoid becoming editorially involved in the publishing function. If a policy of support could be counted upon by French-and-English-language publishers, much encouragement would be given to broadening the impact of our two literatures.

Regional interests and emphases, coupled with varying scholarly interpretations preclude any effort to create "artificial uniformity in history teaching on a national level" (Page 6), therefore a common history text is opposed.

Canadian literature as a whole would have benefited from a closer liaison between French-and English-Canadian publishing organizations over the years. Both groups have everything to gain and nothing to lose in conferring on all matters of common concern.

Strengthening of the Canadian book publishing industry, French-language and English-language "will contribute directly to the enhancement of a healthy biculturalism and bilingualism in Canada over the years" (Page 8)

Brief #: 750-523

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

OTTAWA

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

1. AIMS

The Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission was created by statute 33 years ago after the almost uncontrolled exploitation of radio broadcasting following the first world war. Its purpose was to provide "a national broadcasting service." To the CBC a national broadcasting service is a service which is complete and balanced, offering to the greatest possible number of Canadians a full range of programs which are Canadian in character and which take into account the language and the culture of the two principle ethnic groups" (extract from brief).

Notes on CBC radio and TV networks

Radio:- As of March 31 the English-language radio network was made up of 25 C.B.C. owned stations and 55 privately-owned affiliates. The French-language network consisted of 6 C.B.C.-owned stations and 26 privately-owned affiliated stations. The Northern Service extends the national radio broadcasting system to the Yukon and Northwest Territories and to the northern portions of all provinces except the Atlantic Provinces. It carries programs in English and French, the two major Eskimo languages and several Indian dialects.

Television:- As of March 31, 1965 the CBC owns and operates 11 stations, 19 network relay stations and rebroadcasting stations on its English television network. It has 25 private station affiliates with 50 rebroadcasting stations. On its French network the CBC owns and operates 5 stations and 9 network relay stations and rebroadcasting stations. It has 8 private station affiliates with 24 rebroadcasting stations.

Complete or partial CBC service is available to 92% of French-speaking Canadians in television and 94% in radio. For English-speaking Canadians the figure is 98% in radio and 93% in television. With regard to the French radio network however it should be noted that the percentages vary from 99% in Quebec to 35% in P.E.I.

Personal note manual

hurry / forward #!

11/1/17

Lesprechaux deposits. 826
Longhorn

Special Note re C.B.C.
(A.Stinson, August 26/65)

These questions have been devised without adequate consultation with the research personnel working on the C.B.C. They will be better prepared to contribute their comments in the early fall.

Another factor which may change the nature of questioning will be the Fowler Committee report which is expected soon.

For these two reasons, please consider the present set of suggested questions as tentative.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

PROGRAMME AND LIAISON SECTION

page 2,
7 and 8

Q. 1 "Take into account the language and culture of the two principal ethnic groups".

Other ethnic groups have argued before us that the CBC is not fully recognizing the Canadian character of the country by pursuing this policy. Do you foresee any possibilities of modifying this policy by greater regional or local flexibility?

page 5

Q. 2 During the period of 1932 - 1941 when there was one service using two languages, how would you assess the success of the objective to improve "the relations between Canadians who speak French and those who speak English"?

page 8

Q. 3 What kind of problems arise in broadcasting in several languages over one station or small network? What responses or complaints do you have from listeners?

page 9

Q. 4 "There are differences in emphasis". Are these cultural differences? Can you identify them?

page 10

Q. 5 Is the job of General Manager, Regional Broadcasting concerned only with English Speaking Canada or is Quebec considered a region?
On a regional basis, i.e., Manitoba, what co-relation exists between the network outlets, English and French?

page 10

Q. 6 Would you agree that the location of a regional centre influences the selection of contributions to network programming? We have in mind the complaints from places like St. John, N.B., that Halifax usurps more than their share of attention simply because of the location and availability of staff and equipment.

page 11

Q. 7 Is this unilingual practice, in regional centres, a policy or a practical consideration? Could not a different policy be worked out in New Brunswick?

page 11

Q. 8 What are the practical considerations of increasing points of origination for the French network?

page 11

Q. 9 In Ottawa, where parallel services exist, what internal advantages (or the opposite) exist, if any, in providing bilingual services?

page 12

Q.10 In the case of C.J.B.C.:

- 1) Was there any consideration given to developing this station as a bilingual station? Why would you not think this a useful experiment? Or did the parallel services concept of administration and operation get in the way of considering such an alternative?
- 2) What information do you have about the listening audience of CJBC now? How is the station being used? What happened to the previous audience?
- 3) How much local origination is there on CJBC?
- 4) What have been the problems in recruiting a bilingual staff to work in the Toronto setting? Have they experienced any difficulties? What have been the advantages? To what extent are they Franco-Ontariens? If from Quebec, what is their relationship to the Franco-Ontariens?
- 5) Do you consider the change-over of CJBC from an English to a French station a contribution to inter-cultural understanding and unity?

page 12

Q. 11 "Principle of bilingualism...at the two network centres."

In Montreal there is a staff which serves the English network and the local English language stations.

Could you describe the relationship of this group to the French organization. Has this group any special responsibility to interpret Quebec to the rest of Canada? We might well ask the same thing in reverse about the French staff at CJBC, Winnipeg and elsewhere.

page 13

Q. 12 "He can expect to work most of the time in a language which is not his mother tongue". You state this as a fact of life. Have you tried to modify this situation? What have been the problems? Do you look forward to any difference in the internal working situation?

page 13

Q. 13 We are curious about why the working environment is largely shaped by "English" cultural values and assumptions. What is your explanation?
Are there examples to the contrary?
i.e., French values and ideas that have been influential in shaping the environment.

page 14
para 2

Combien de candidats de langue française qualifiés ont été embauchés à Ottawa pour les raisons que vous mentionnez?

page 14

Q. 14 What is your policy in recruiting English language staff for head office? Do you insist on any bilingual requirements? Or any evidence of understanding and appreciating French culture?
What difference in the two recruiting policies? Do you expect French to "fit in" or to express a genuinely different cultural viewpoint?

page 14

Q. 15 In what ways can you show that "the Corporation and the nation are the losers" - i.e., other than the usual clichés?

page 15

Q. 16 Are there points of view you wish to express regarding administrative procedures?

page 17

Q. 17 What evidence do you have of listening habits in Montreal, for instance:
How many French watch English TV?
How many English watch French TV?

page 17

Q. 18 Can you point out examples of "different paths" in relation to broadcasting?

page 18

Q. 19 How does this "cultural isolationism" show up? In broadcasting? In policy of the French network? In interest in Canadian affairs?

page 19

Q. 20 "Proprietorship toward the Corporation".
Would it be fair to say two corporations when speaking in this sense? Radio Canada, which the French community feels is theirs - how independent is it in programming? Is its philosophy and practice noticeably different from that of the English networks, i.e., in regard to "enlightened patriotism", American influence, etc.

page 22

Q. 21 "Not apparent to the CBC"
This you state as a fact.
But what is your philosophy about the role of the CBC? What I mean is: CBC is a very sensitive organization; it has skilled, professional observers of the Canadian scene as staff and free-lancers in all parts of Canada. When a situation or change begins to develop in the country, isn't the CBC in a particularly unique position to sense it and respond to it well ahead of anyone else? And to move rapidly to deal with it?

Do you see this as your role? How are you organized at head office to (a) sense any new development (b) make program adjustments to deal with it?

page 22

Q. 22 What staff training has been done? What methods have proved successful?

page 22

Q. 23 What re-orientation of effort has taken place?

page 24

Q. 24 "Occupied the full attention of the Corporation". Perhaps this is true, but isn't it a sad admission? The CBC is a large corporation. Surely only a part of its bureaucracy was involved in this extension of service. Surely a large part continued to plan programs of national significance as their total concern. Are you saying that the technical or engineering pioneering of the Corporation outweighed program considerations in this period?

page 25

You have mentioned a "reorientation" and an "awareness of the need to use the patent resources ... to help create a genuine sense of community. Could you be more precise? How will the patent resources be used?

page 27

Q. 25 Is this complete parallelism the only satisfactory solution? Are there possibilities of roving teams, visiting reporters and analysts, staff exchanges and other sorts of mutual use of resources which could be put into effect more immediately and at less cost?

page 28
para.1

Où seraient placés les reporters additionnels du réseau français? Quand la Société a-t-elle l'intention de remplir ces postes?

page 29

Q. 26 "No consensus about those events in our past". The recognition by the CBC of problem areas is the point at which program planning should begin. Yes? Isn't this a program area for vigorous exploitation? Could programs on the CBC at least explore those aspects of our history on which we can agree - and clarify those areas in which we still don't see eye to eye?

page 30

Q. 27 You say nothing about using the media for direct language teaching. An outside observer from Britain commented at the Couchiching Conference that Canadians are shockingly illiterate in terms of bilingualism. In under-developed countries they are using radio as a direct method to overcome the problems of illiteracy. Can we not use the CBC for this purpose in Canada?

- page 31 Q. 28 "Among the possibilities"...
Has any experimenting along these lines
been attempted?
- page 33 Q. 29 Extension of service...
If such a policy were decided to be in the
national interest, could it be done, how
fast could it be done and how much would
it cost?
- page 36 Q. 30 Has the Corporation done any research on
what kind of programming does develop
mutual understanding and appreciation?
- page 36 Pourquoy considérez-vous cette possibilité
para. 1 comme lointaine; elle semble à première
vue être très prochaine?
(Cette question ne s'applique qu'au texte
français à la page 36 car à la page 34 du
texte anglais, on contredit cette déclara-
tion).
- page 39 Q. 31 "General corporate reorientation".
How long do you estimate for this re-
orientation? Have we the time?
- page 39 Est-ce qu'une campagne du genre "Make this
para. 1 a CBC summer" ou "Starburst '65" ne pourrait
pas éviter la "baisse appréciable des
recettes et peut-être de l'audience"?

La Société rémunère-t-elle davantage les
employés de qui elle exige l'usage des
deux langues?

August 31, 1965

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CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

**SUBMISSION
TO
ROYAL COMMISSION
ON
BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM**

1964

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CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SUBMISSION
TO
ROYAL COMMISSION
ON
BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

1964

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1. FOREWORD

On the eve of the centenary of Confederation Canadians are seeking a way to preserve their country's identity as a nation. Such a search for the survival of nationhood is not new; it has been almost a constant preoccupation and the problems of holding the nation together have varied and have had to be met in different ways. Such considerations in the past gave rise, for example, to our railroads, our chartered banks, our tariff structure, our airlines, and our system of broadcasting.

The broadcasting system is one of the most important of these developments. The statute which created it thirty-two years ago was the political consequence of the almost uncontrolled exploitation and potential of a new technique in mass communications in the years following the first world war. The vigorous pursuit of private, commercial broadcasting interests within Canada coincided with the natural trend of North American economics to create in less than a decade a situation in broadcasting which constituted a potential threat to the development of a healthy and independent Canadianism. The recognition of this by the government of the day led to the appointment of the Aird Commission in 1928 and in due course to the decision by Parliament that broadcasting should function as an instrument of Canadian nationhood. The statutory result was the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission and its successor, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Handwritten notes in left margin:
2
1
The statute
not a package
as we think of
US statute
This because
of a sense of
duty to the
world community

CBC was established to provide "a national broadcasting service" and over the years this brief, general term of reference

has been developed into a more specific and explicit conception.

What is involved in this conception? To the CBC a national broadcasting service is a service which is complete and balanced, offering to the greatest possible number of Canadians a full range of programs which are Canadian in character and which takes into account the language and the culture of the two principal ethnic groups. Implicit in this interpretation is the recognition of Canadian social, political and cultural realities. One of the most pressing of these realities has been the fact of Canada's cultural and linguistic duality, a fact founded on two centuries of history and sanctioned by constitutional and other legal guarantees. Thus, from the outset the national broadcasting agency has had to come to grips with the realities of bilingualism and biculturalism.

In this brief, the Corporation will attempt to state what it thinks bilingualism and biculturalism are, from a practical point of view; to touch on some of the fundamentals of the problem as we see it; to present CBC's view of the "equal partnership" concept and outline what we have tried to do to foster that concept in our broadcasting over the years; to explain our position regarding the "other ethnic groups"; to make some mention, since it is part of the Commission's terms of reference, of the status of bilingualism and biculturalism within the CBC itself; to discuss how we see the problems, and finally, to discuss what CBC is doing about them and what it may hope to do.

2. DEFINITIONS

In its working documents directed to individuals and groups desiring to present briefs, the Commission has emphasized that some time will be necessary before the full sense of the terms bilingualism and biculturalism can be isolated, since they call for lengthy research on related subjects and involve adoption of particular points of view. CBC accepts this as a wise approach.

However, reality must precede the words which try to express it. The problems represented by these two words - bilingualism and biculturalism - have been with us for some time, and it was necessary for the Corporation to try to meet them in its radio and television programming.

Perhaps a practical working definition of "bilingualism" which would be applicable would be the concise one given by the "Dictionnaire encyclopédique Quillet", which defines it as "the fact that two languages are simultaneously used in a country with the same official status".

In this definition bilingualism is not a doctrine or a way of thinking but a concrete social fact. It ceases to exist when one of the two languages gives way to the other, when one no longer enjoys the same rights nor has the same national status as the other.

At the same time, to say that a country is bilingual does not mean that all its citizens speak the two languages but only that the two languages are used. That is, one group expresses itself in one language and the other group in another. This, of course, does not exclude the possibility that certain people are able to speak both.

However, for our purposes bilingualism is a group characteristic rather than an individual one.

The same comments apply to "biculturalism", a word which has not yet found its way into the dictionaries. It is a new word that Canadians have created to describe a reality which is implicit in the definition of bilingualism. The existence side by side of two languages obviously presupposes the presence of two corresponding cultures. Biculturalism, in this sense, then, is the fact that two national cultures express themselves at the same time in the same country and possess the same national status. In Canada the two languages and the two cultures which have national status are English and French. To say this is not to make a political judgment; it is simply to recognize an historical fact.

3. THE "PARALLEL SERVICES" CONCEPT

It should be stressed that the Corporation has defined the two realities which are the substance of the Commission's inquiry as "facts". The very nature of broadcasting brought it from the start into contact with these facts and, in coming to grips with them, the Corporation's decision was that the national broadcasting service should be equally available to the English and French communities and that it should function in both languages.

It is interesting in this connection to note that the CBC's first annual report, covering the period from its formation on November 2, 1936, to March 31, 1937, reported that the CBC Board of Governors at its first meeting had laid down as a "fundamental policy of the Corporation" the improvement of "the relations between the Canadians who speak French and those who speak English".

From the start, the national broadcasting service had two obvious choices in carrying out its commitments. It could either provide a single service using both languages, so that both English and French listeners would hear the same programs, or it could provide parallel services, one in each language.

The first alternative was tried in the mid-thirties as being the simpler in practice and the more feasible in view of the limited human, technical and financial resources then available. Obviously, such an alternative was only workable as long as the program needs of both groups could be met by a single network. With

the passage of time and the development of broadcasting techniques and resources, the demands of each group for a more complete service continued to grow, presenting the Corporation with a situation which could only be met adequately by duplicate networks, English and French. These the Corporation proceeded to establish and the pattern then adopted has prevailed to the present.

Needless to say, the transition was not as simple and orderly as the foregoing would suggest. The point, however, is that, over the years between 1932 and 1941, the Corporation moved from one service using two languages to two services each using one language. This is not meant to suggest that after 1941 no English was heard on the French network or French on the English network, since indeed they were. It merely emphasizes the cardinal fact that, as far as the overriding obligation to provide "a national broadcasting service" was concerned, the Corporation found itself compelled by circumstances to use separate English and French networks for the purpose.

4. CBC AND "THE OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS"

The CBC has always been fully conscious of the presence in Canada of ethnic groups other than those of English or French origin. Aside from any other consideration, they are important in terms of numbers alone since, according to the 1961 Census, by mother tongue they represent in total almost 14% of the Canadian population.

It is natural that some of these groups should want broadcasts in their own language, but the Corporation is not in a position to meet this demand. Quite aside from the practical problems involved, costs not least among them, there is the fact that the CBC is a federal agency, the statutory creation of Parliament. In conformity with the constitution, Parliament recognizes only two official languages and the Government of Canada is organized to deal with only two language groups. This is why the CBC restricts its broadcasting service to English and French.

To this constitutional reason there must be added the consideration which arises from the particular character of the service that the CBC provides. In effect, the Corporation serves all Canadians on a nation-wide scale; its English and French networks in radio and television are national. Because the other ethnic groups are found in many parts of the country, and because in almost all parts they are much less concentrated than the French and English, it is not feasible to provide the different services they want on a national basis. It would seem that private radio and television stations, which are organized to serve a particular city or region, are better situated to provide broadcasts in languages other than English or French,

wherever the concentration of one or several ethnic groups justifies it. Indeed, certain private stations already provide such a service successfully.

There is one exception to the rule which the Corporation has followed and it concerns the Eskimos and Indians, the first inhabitants of the country. Within its Northern Service the Corporation has organized small, regional radio networks which broadcast, along with regular programs in English and French, programs in Eskimo, Chipewyan, Slave, Cree and Loucheux.

Aside from the reality of two official languages, the CBC is in an excellent position to recognize the contribution that the different ethnic groups have made to the cultural enrichment of Canada. Without this contribution Canadian life would be the poorer, a fact of which the Corporation is particularly aware in the program area. In the day-to-day programming of networks and stations we take count of the great influence of these smaller groups on the two national cultures in music, in literature and the other fine arts, as well as in the arts of living. In addition, the Corporation makes use in its network broadcasts of artists who owe their development to these ethnic groups and draws upon the collective, cultural resources of these groups for material to enrich its schedules.

5. BILINGUALISM WITHIN THE CORPORATION

The "parallel service" concept is, of necessity, reflected in CBC's management organization and its bicultural character is shown most strikingly in its major network centres, Toronto and Montreal.

(a) At Network Centres

English network schedules and programs are largely established by an English-speaking staff for English-speaking Canadians, in Toronto. French programs and schedules are determined by a predominately French-speaking staff, for French-speaking Canadians, in Montreal.

The programming must reflect the special tastes and interests of the two cultures. At each of the network centres there is all the specialized staff needed to provide a full service of television and radio network programs. All the principal program departments at one centre have their counterparts in the other: news, public affairs, variety, children's programming, school broadcasts, sports, religious programming, and so on. There are differences in emphasis at the two centres, but the same principles guide them and the same general objectives are followed at both. The common purpose, in the words of the Broadcasting Act, is "the provision of a varied and comprehensive broadcasting service of a high standard that is basically Canadian in content and character".

Coordination of these parallel services is, of course,

provided by the Head Office at Ottawa under the over-all direction of Management. Located there are a General Manager, English Networks and a General Manager, French Networks, each with direct authority over operations in his respective area. These officers attend weekly meetings of the Management group under the chairmanship of the President and report directly to the President or Vice-President on all matters. In addition, they are both members of the Program Council, a permanent committee headed by the Vice-President, Programming, and which also includes the General Manager for Regional Broadcasting. The Council, which meets weekly, is concerned with program policies and standards and with the staff coordination of program activities among the various elements of the Corporation.

(b) Regionally

Outside the Head Office and the network centres at Toronto and Montreal, CBC is organized on a regional basis. Under the direction of the General Manager, Regional Broadcasting, who is located at Head Office, regional offices and production centres exist at St. John's, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Ottawa. These have a twofold purpose - to serve the special needs of Newfoundland, the Maritimes, the Prairies, British Columbia and the Capital area, and to enable the people in those regions to contribute to the national program service. The Corporation also maintains smaller installations at Gander, Corner Brook, Grand Falls, Sydney, Moncton, Fredericton, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec City, Windsor, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton which come under the office of the director of the region in

which they are located.

It should be noted that these regional and smaller centres are not bilingual. Owing to the make-up of the population in these areas and their historical background, these centres largely function in either English or French, usually the former.

The French networks of the CBC are fed mostly from Montreal, whereas the English networks originate a much higher percentage of programs from the regions, though the majority still issue from Toronto. This concentration of program sources on the French networks and partial dispersal of them on the English is a reflection of the facts of English and French population distribution. This also explains why the majority of CBC centres outside Quebec function only in English. We do hope soon to increase dispersal of originations on the French networks, particularly from Quebec City.

The Ottawa Area (as distinct from Head Office) is an exception. Since the area is bilingual in character, the Corporation's television operations there reflect this fact. Local management is largely bilingual and French-speaking supervisory personnel are found both in the technical and administrative staffs of the two television stations, one French and one English. Since last August the Corporation has had a French-language radio station in Ottawa, in addition to the long-established English-language CBO.

The only substantial French-language installation of the CBC outside Quebec and the Ottawa Area is at Moncton, where there

are both a radio and a television station. The staff of these stations is, of course, completely French-speaking and bilingual.

The Corporation also operates a French-language television station at Winnipeg and provides radio network service to several French-language private affiliates in the Prairie provinces.

Radio station CJBC, Toronto, is another case of a CBC facility serving a French-language minority group outside Quebec. It has broadcast a number of French programs daily during the last two years and is now operating completely in French, with the exception of a late evening adult education series. This, of course, involves the appointment of a number of bilingual staff to carry on the new service.

(c) At Head Office

The foregoing paragraphs have indicated how and to what extent the principle of bilingualism has been applied in the administration of the CBC at the two network centres and in the several regions into which the Corporation is divided across the country. There remains to be considered the question of bilingualism at Head Office where French-speaking employees constitute 32.6% of the total.

As this figure indicates, the percentage of French-speaking staff at Head Office is substantial. However, the bare percentage does not make clear the important fact that the Corporation has difficulty in attracting French-speaking

Canadians to higher level positions at Head Office. The reasons for this situation may be significant for the purpose of the Commission's enquiry. In the first place, clerical and other junior staff are largely recruited from local residents and, since Ottawa has a large French-speaking population, it is not difficult to obtain a fair share of French-speaking employees at the lower levels.

At the higher levels of any organization, however, vacancies are often filled by people presently on staff at other locations. This is a normal procedure for rewarding achievement. However, it has been the Corporation's experience that the procedure does not function normally when it comes to transferring French-speaking staff to middle and senior level positions at Head Office. Obviously, our Montreal staff constitutes the largest reservoir of qualified French-speaking candidates and, by and large, these people are reluctant to move to Ottawa.

The reasons for this are largely linguistic and cultural in origin. There is, first, the fact that the French-Canadian who moves from Quebec to Ottawa is prevented from maximum participation in the French cultural life of Canada. At the same time he can expect to work most of the time in a language which is not his mother tongue and with which he may not be completely familiar. In addition to this language handicap there is the fact that the Ottawa working environment is largely shaped by "English" cultural values and assumptions. The people who feel this linguistic and cultural situation most keenly are

very often just the kind of perceptive and thoughtful persons who could make an important contribution to the Corporation at its Head Office.

Domestic and social life in Ottawa presents similar problems for French-Canadians. It does not offer them a milieu and facilities for continued use of their own language and culture to the same extent as Montreal, although this situation seems to be improving somewhat in the Hull area. French-Canadian parents concerned for the linguistic and cultural future of their children find that Ottawa schools compare unfavourably with those of Quebec since the bilingual schools in the capital are not truly French and, as well, involve the payment of higher taxes. The Ontario Department of Education classifies French as a second language. In short, a French-speaking family head from Quebec finds it difficult to settle in Ottawa without sacrificing to a greater or lesser extent the language and culture which are the heritage of his children and which would be assured to them if they were educated in Quebec.

This situation probably obtains also in the Federal civil service. French-speaking Canadians do have the right - perhaps the duty - to assume responsible positions in the Capital. Many highly-competent French-speaking Canadians do. In any event the Corporation and the nation are the losers because of the fact that it is relatively difficult to get able French-Canadians to work outside their own province.

(d) In Administrative Procedures

This outline of the bilingual and bicultural character of the CBC as part of the federal administration does not refer to administrative procedures in such matters as hiring practices, translation routines, handling of correspondence and records, and so on. It is our understanding that these matters are the subject of separate study by the research staff of the Commission. For this reason, and because the matters themselves involve considerable detail, they are not included in this brief.

6. CBC'S ROLE IN PROMOTING BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

As a national agency of mass communication CBC has at its disposal the means to examine Canada's cultural problems and to display its cultural richness. As a public corporation serving all the people of the country, French and English, it has the obligation to do so. How has CBC met this obligation?

(a) The Different Needs of French and English

The needs of the two language groups with respect to increased understanding of each other are largely reciprocal. However, differences do arise from the positions of the two languages in the total North American environment. English, since it is used throughout the rest of North America, is in no danger of being assimilated. It has wide currency and persons anywhere on this continent can use it to satisfy their needs and advance their careers. Thus, English-speaking Canadians, apart from a minority with special cultural or other interests, have little incentive to learn French.

The position of French in North America, on the other hand, is much more precarious. Its users, on the whole, are grouped in a well-defined territory, geographically and politically, and French fully meets their needs and aspirations only as long as they remain inside that territory. French is, in fact, an island in an English-language sea.

While the French-speaking community in Quebec is relatively homogeneous, it is obviously not immune to the influence of

North American life and cannot help but have continuous, dynamic relations with the rest of Canada and North America. As a result, it is inevitable that the waves which beat against this island of language and sometimes sweep over it should tend to erode it and to blur its outlines. An example of this penetration is the fact that at the moment 70% of Canadians whose mother tongue is French are within reach of the English television network, whereas only 16% of Canadians whose mother tongue is English are reached by the French TV network.

The French-speaking Canadian, even one thoroughly steeped in his own language and culture, generally has more compelling reasons than his English-speaking compatriot to learn and use the other language whether he wants to or not. The fact that, even within the province of Quebec, English is widely used is evidence of this.

(b) North American Culture

Although the situations of the French and English languages in Canada vis-a-vis outside influences are quite different, the relative positions of the two cultures with respect to general North American culture are roughly the same. While the two Canadian cultures take different paths to achieve their potential development, both are subject to the external pressures of the general American civilization. Against these pervasive influences the natural barrier of the French language is only a partial defense for French culture.

We are not suggesting that there is a plot to subvert

Canadian culture. What we are referring to is the existence of a potent, external influence on Canadian life of which those who exercise it are unaware and about which, in any event, they are not obliged to be concerned. Without always being aware of it, we are exposed to and are gradually absorbing modes of thinking and acting that are not our own.

While both English and French cultures in Canada are affected in the same way by American culture, the former is obviously affected more because of the existence of a common language. Thus, the danger to which English-Canadian culture is prone is that of dilution and loss of identity.

French Canada's culture, on the other hand, is protected to some extent by the language barrier, but only to some extent. However, "French" Quebec may be in language, it is still an integral part of Canada and of North American society. The consciousness of this and of its proximity to the great population centres of the Atlantic seaboard has tended to foster in Quebec the temptation to take refuge in cultural isolationism. This withdrawal mechanism, this isolation, is as bad for the cultural future of our country as the indifference to American cultural influence which characterizes so much of English-speaking Canada.

(c) Coverage

Clearly, broadcasting may do much to foster two languages and cultures independently, without serving the cause of intercultural understanding to the same extent. This has been the

experience of the CBC, as even a cursory examination will show. Over the last three decades our achievement in the field of bilingualism and biculturalism has been chiefly that of providing parallel services to the English and French communities. The emphasis has been on equitability of treatment for the two communities and the result has been the development of complete services in radio and television for each community.

The linguistic and cultural needs of both groups have thus received concentrated and sustained attention from the CBC, with the result that each group has a healthy attitude of proprietorship towards the Corporation. There has been no feeling in either group that the Corporation belongs to or is a monopoly of the other.

This practical recognition of bilingualism and biculturalism has taken place not only in the field of programs, but also in coverage; that is, extension of the national service to ever more people through CBC stations and network facilities. Specifically, CBC radio networks cover 98% of the English-speaking and 94% of the French-speaking population of Canada, based on mother-tongue statistics. The comparable figures for CBC television networks are 93% of English-speaking and 92% of French-speaking Canadians.

The CBC considers that the provision of facilities which will make Canadian broadcasting available to areas presently unserved is one of its basic responsibilities and each year a

share of the Corporation's capital expenditure is allocated for this purpose. In this continuing program of development the needs of both official language groups are constantly before the Corporation.

(d) Bridging the Gap

The provision of services to meet the needs of the two official language groups, important though it is, is only part of the responsibility of the national broadcasting system. This responsibility includes also the task of using the resources of broadcasting to create a sense of national unity, to stress the things which unite us over those that divide. This idea that national broadcasting should foster an over-all sense of identity and enlightened patriotism was present thirty-odd years ago in the debates which led to the creation of the CRBC and it has been reflected wherever serious discussion of the Corporation's role has taken place since.

The need for mutual knowledge and respect in the interests of national unity is obvious. National broadcasts about one of these groups directed to the attention of the other are clearly one means of fostering that knowledge and respect. There are many possible variations in such broadcasts. They may be by English-Canadians about French Canada for English-Canadians or they may be by French-Canadians with the same subject and the same audience. The situations can apply equally in reverse. In short, anything significant about one group which can be made interesting to the other works in the right direction.

The possibilities are great and over the years the Corporation has produced many programs and program series designed to exploit them. Thus, many programs among the following series were produced by one network and adapted by the other: L'Heure du Concert, Festival, Concert du mercredi, CBC Wednesday Night, the series La vie qui bat (This Living World), some Chez Miville programs, a few radio and television plays written by French-speaking authors, as well as symphony concerts.

Out of the programs produced jointly, we might mention those of the series The Sixties and O Canada, devoted to relations between ethnic groups, four special programs on Confederation (Confederation: One Hundred Years Later, Does it Still Work? - La Confédération, après cent ans, vaut-elle toujours?), the four variety shows titled A Show From Two Cities - De ville en ville, news special on the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism and many outside broadcasts on sports competitions and special events.

To these examples of co-operation, we must add informative and reporting programs produced by English or French networks and dealing in whole or in part with Canadians of the other culture: Take Thirty, Trans-Canada Matinée, Explorations, Actualités politiques, Premier Plan, Cbse-Up, Inquiry, Viewpoint, Deux voix ... un pays, Histoire à quatre voix, Aujourd'hui, Temps présent, The Observer, Heritage, Conférence de presse, Horizon, Tribune Libre, and a number of others.

Nevertheless, the Corporation is aware that its efforts over the years to further mutual respect and understanding, while impressive in the aggregate, were never designed to meet a situation which was not then foreseen.

It is important to recognize that the divergence of opinions, the intensity of feelings, which characterize today's "dialogue", are new. They were not apparent as recently as five years ago. They may have been latent; they may have been building up, but they were not apparent to English Canadians or to French Canadians or to provincial or to federal governments, and they were not apparent to CBC.

These differences may still be developing, and it is not easy to see where they are going. It is apparent to thoughtful Canadians of both groups, however, that something must be done about the situation -- that a new need has arisen. CBC recognizes that it must play an important role in meeting this need just as it has met the demands of the past.

This is not something which can be dealt with by throwing a switch. Some steps have already been taken; some can be taken fairly swiftly with relatively quick results; still others can be taken only on a long-range basis.

For CBC, what is required first of all is a program of staff training to develop among our officers an understanding of the problems, and a reorientation of effort to meet the new situation.

The effectiveness of CBC's involvement in this effort will depend not so much on the quantity or volume of cultural interchange as upon the intelligence with which the program is mounted.

Clearly, the Corporation does not function in isolation from the Canadian public. It stemmed from a public need and exists to meet it. Therefore, it follows that the CBC can only function effectively in close touch with Canadian realities. In practice this means that what we can do in the area of inter-cultural understanding is largely dependent on the climate of public opinion. The CBC can lead public taste only to a certain extent; it cannot force it. Public acceptance is thus a limiting factor in the interpretation of each of our cultures to the other. However desirable it may be to make available to each group what is best in the culture of the other, we must always take into account the state of public tolerance and receptivity.

The opinions and attitudes which French and English-Canadians have about each other and the relation of broadcasting to these are not easy to isolate. Indeed, the difficulty of measuring any social phenomena is well known. However, a national survey of public attitudes carried out by the CBC during 1962 casts some helpful light on this subject.

The survey showed that in 1962 at least 89 per cent of the Canadian population believed that one of the chief objectives

of the CBC is to help French Canada and English Canada to understand each other better. We know in which areas of the country this feeling was strongest and in which areas it was weakest. We know that 74 per cent of French-Canadians praised the CBC's efforts in this direction, whereas only 51 per cent of their English-speaking compatriots expressed the same sentiment. We also know that more than twice as many English-Canadians as French-Canadians (30% and 14% respectively) felt that the CBC had done a poor job in helping the two groups arrive at this understanding.

It must be added that the growth of the CBC during the 1950s had some bearing on this subject. Canadian television grew at such an astonishing rate that for almost a decade our efforts were devoted primarily to the task of providing a basic Canadian service to all parts of Canada. The fact that this service had to be provided in parallel, French and English, occupied the full attention of the Corporation.

Another noteworthy aspect of public opinion in the two language groups is that of their receptivity to broadcasting in their own language in those situations where they form a minority. A glance at these will show that French-speaking groups outside Quebec and English-speaking groups inside Quebec behave differently. Thus, in most cases, French-speaking minorities outside Quebec follow French network programs with a good deal of interest even if they also watch or listen to English-language broadcasts, as in Montreal and Ottawa, while English minorities in Quebec choose English-language fare almost to the exclusion of

French.

There is an obvious need today for considered and substantial progress towards increased mutual understanding and respect between English and French in Canada. Canadians of both languages are aware that the course of Canada's future development hangs in the balance. The interest and attention which this Commission has aroused from coast to coast is itself proof of that awareness.

The national debate upon which Canada has recently entered has made the CBC deeply aware of the need to use the potent resources at its disposal to help create among all Canadians a genuine sense of community.

7. THE NEXT OBJECTIVES

The national broadcasting service, then, will continue to contribute to the maintenance and development of the separate cultures through its separate English and French services. Meanwhile, we will put new emphasis on bridging the gap between the two cultures while continuing with the development of inter-regional understanding. To this end, the Corporation has three basic objectives:

1. To improve the flow of information between English and French Canada, *Principalement par la radio - No Nat Eng reporter*
2. To develop a more broadly-based Canadian appreciation of the two separate and continuing cultures, and
3. To further develop a direct and Canada-wide access to both official languages.

These objectives are placed in an order of priority which the Corporation believes to be realistically related to Canadian needs and to its anticipated resources. The Corporation believes the first objective can be realized to an appreciable degree in the immediate future; the second as attainable only on a gradual and long range basis; and the third, already accomplished in varying degree for both languages, as long range in its ultimate achievement.

(a) Developing the Information Flow

A basic responsibility of broadcasting is to inform.

Without accurate and comprehensive information about the world we live in we are blind and isolated from one another.

There are blind spots and isolation within Canada. In some respects Canadians are given more information about the world than they are about Canada; and this is a matter of growing

concern to the Corporation. We are not satisfied with the amount and the comprehensiveness of Canadian news available to us. We are equally convinced that we ourselves can do better than we have done in reporting on Canada to Canadians. We intend to do so. CBC radio and television must increase their capacity to report and interpret the events and interests, the attitudes and opinions of each part of Canada to all the others and from each language group to its counterpart. In this regard it is the intention of the Corporation to establish national affairs reporters in both French and English in each main region of Canada. Their responsibility will be to report regularly and fully the significant new developments in each region of Canada, to the French Networks in French and to the English Networks in English. They will be concerned exclusively with domestic Canadian news.

At the present time the English-language service is reasonably well served by the location of program staff in each region of Canada. At the moment CBC radio capitalizes on this to a greater extent than television. The French-language service, however, does not maintain program staff in each main production centre and is, therefore, unable to reflect the views and interests of all Canadians to the audiences of the French Networks. As budgets and qualified staff permit the Corporation plans to locate French-language staff in all the main centres of English-speaking Canada so that news programs and public affairs material can be produced from these points for the French Networks.

At the same time, improvements must be made in the reporting

of news about French Canada to English speaking Canadians.

Immediate and regular access to news of activities of each part of Canada to the other parts is perhaps the surest and most direct method of improving mutual understanding in all parts of the country.

(b) General Programming

To widen the sense of Canadian nationhood in both its French and English language services the Corporation plans to extend the present pattern of joint planning in certain program fields. These will include, not only the obvious areas of music, ballet and opera, but television features dealing with the physical environment of Canada, its cities and rivers, its industries and commercial enterprises. Such programs can be prepared with separate language sound tracks and still convey a sense of reality and the quality of immediate perception through the television picture.

Spoken word programs in television face special difficulties in inter-cultural communication. Dramas, discussion programs, documentary expositions, are the most difficult broadcasts to utilize on both networks and yet these are the programs dealing with social, economic, political and moral questions vital to Canada's life.

The Corporation has been exploring advanced techniques for subtitling, second language dubbing and lip synchronization. These techniques are familiar in the field of film and certain new electronic techniques for television have recently been developed in Europe. The Corporation considers it essential to determine and adopt the best techniques available in this field so that dramas

and documentaries and discussions originally produced in one language can be quickly and attractively used by the other language service with a minimum loss of quality and meaning.

The irritations of unsatisfactory translations are well-known, but promising new possibilities exist at the present time.

(c) Practical Limitations

There are of course, some features of the Canadian outlook and attitude which tend to make the Corporation task more difficult. Canadians are divided by their political history and although that history is full of colour and romance and enterprise and imagination, French and English-speaking Canadians do not view it with the same eyes or the same hearts. They honour different heroes; they subscribe to different and often conflicting interpretations of our past. Even among Canadians of one language, French or English, there is no consensus about those events in our past which we should take pride in or condemn.

While the public generally appreciates artistic excellence wherever it is found there are practical limits to maximum enjoyment which are posed by language. Opera and symphonic music, for example, are part of a universal language. The same applies to some extent with more popular music, although commentaries can be irritating.

A mixture of English and French, both sung and spoken, is acceptable to some but completely unacceptable to others.

Where French language musical performers have been included in an otherwise all-English language program, or vice versa, they

are invariably most acceptable on the basis of artistic excellence.

We believe there is more opportunity than has been utilized for the use of English network artists on the French networks and of French network artists on the English networks. CBC intends to develop such usage in a normal and unforced fashion, in the hope that, properly used, such an approach can prove a major factor in developing mutual appreciation of the two cultures.

Extending the present pattern of joint programming between CBC's English and French network operations should result in major presentations in the fields of opera, ballet and special music productions where language is not a critical barrier to the enjoyment of the performance.

(d) A Challenge to CBC Staff

The Corporation's conviction that it is possible and feasible to add to the broadcasting enjoyment of Canadians through contributions from the other culture poses a continuing challenge to staff which requires specific and continuing action.

Over the past several years a number of measures have been adopted to enable senior program staff, French and English, from every part of Canada, to come together for the deliberate purpose of discussing the current social and cultural milieu as it affects the CBC program service. Such conferences and exchanges will continue for it is only through such immediate contacts among staff from across Canada that a common outlook and a nation-wide perspective can be achieved and maintained.

The results of such conferences are both long-term and

immediate. Program exchanges among CBC local stations are increasing. Programs are being produced by one region for another. A growing interest in the life of French Canada has been developing in regions predominantly English, while the people of Quebec have become more aware that activities in British Columbia, the Prairies and the Maritimes are of interest to their audiences.

To reinforce this broader process the Corporation maintains a regular liaison committee of program staff made up of senior personnel of the French and English networks. This committee meets alternately in Toronto and Montreal to discuss the joint planning and utilization of programs in every field of production, children's broadcasts, light entertainment, television features, music, news, documentaries. Apart from the immediate results of co-operation the program staffs of the two networks gain a wider understanding of Canada and a closer insight into the differences in audiences, in production techniques and in taste.

The Corporation is determined to increase the interplay between French and English program staffs and has a number of plans to this end. Among the possibilities which are being considered is the establishment of a staff training school where personnel from both language groups and from all regions of Canada could come together for training purposes. The Corporation is also considering the short-term secondment of program staff from one region to another and short-term exchanges of program staff between the English and French network production groups. The experience of working in a different social and linguistic environment and of studying different production and planning

techniques on the job could have important results in enlarging the national outlook and understanding of our program personnel.

The proposals outlined above are in no sense designed to foster a synthetic pan-Canadianism. Their purpose is to enable each program service to serve its audience more fully and to draw more widely on the full spectrum of Canadian experience, be it French or English, East or West. Since the French Networks speak to French Canada for all Canadians, our program staff on the French Networks must know all of Canada and reflect it. The English networks speak to the English-speaking Canadians everywhere on behalf of all Canadians. Our English-speaking program staff must, therefore, reflect all of Canada, including French Canadian life.

(e) Access to Both Languages

The basic requirement of the Corporation to provide English speaking Canadians with English language service and French speaking Canadians with French language service has been met to a high degree in both AM radio and television.

Complete or partial CBC service is available to 92% of French-speaking Canadians in television and 94% in radio. For English-speaking Canadians the figure is 98% in radio and 93% in television.

Despite these percentages the Corporation still has long lists of communities or areas on its planning lists which, while low in population figures, are of great importance because they receive no CBC service of any kind. Still others have radio but no television.

There are still other areas where appreciable numbers of French speaking Canadians have only English television service available and where English speaking Canadians have French but no Canadian English language service.

In planning its future coverage the Corporation holds that these Canadians must be considered ahead of any requirement which may arise to make the English service available to the French population and vice versa.

This is not to say that nothing has been done or will be done to provide access by Canadians to both language services. In following its two-language coverage policy the Corporation has, as a fringe benefit, brought both languages within reach of many Canadians. Today, for example, about 70% of our French Canadian population is within reach of a CBC English television service outlet and most can enjoy both language services. This, however, is not true in reverse. Only 16% of the English population is within range of the CBC French television service. The discrepancy is of course due to population distribution.

The CBC has no policy at present which would provide directly and primarily for extending French service to English-speaking areas of population or English to French-speaking areas. While we appreciate that some public interest in this has been expressed it is a development presently beyond our resources, apart from any other considerations.

The Corporation would note the relatively high cost of establishing television services today. These costs stem not so much from the original capital costs involved, even though quite substantial, but rather from the high operating costs which become

a continuing charge on the Corporation's funds.

The use of radio to provide a Canada-wide choice of language services, while less expensive, offers difficulties. The introduction of AM radio is not feasible today in most areas largely because of the lack of suitable frequencies. FM radio does offer some possibilities for consideration. However, it should be noted that unless special financial appropriations were made even a radio development in this area could not be undertaken by the Corporation.

There are two additional possibilities in television - one for the future, the other immediately possible at some additional cost. The scarcity of VHF channels in television indicates that future requirement for channels in the major areas must be met from the UHF band. If possible, channels should be reserved now for the future use of the national service. The possibilities of UHF for eventual service in the areas of educational and language television should not be overlooked.

The other possibility is the provision of limited or selected second language service to stations which now are uni-lingual. This has been tried already by the CBC and a few private stations. To date it has not been too popular with either language group. Nevertheless the CBC is interested in determining if changes in presentation can be developed which would make such programs more attractive. For example, certain hours of the local TV schedules in the morning on Saturdays and Sundays and in the late evenings could be utilized for the carrying of these

broadcasts. Special techniques of presentation and the employment of visual subtitles could make these French programs attractive to some English-speaking listeners without impairing the sound track for viewers conversant with French. Such broadcasts would not replace any English-language service now available but would occupy time now unprogrammed.

There are some areas of French-speaking Canada where English-language audiences do not receive English-language television programs. Here, too, the Corporation is studying the possibilities of providing some English-language programs in the local schedules of French stations utilizing techniques of presentation similar to those outlined above.

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To sum up this section on plans for improving understanding between the two groups, the Corporation sees three broad levels of programming in which improved communication can be made. The first of these is in the field of news, which can be a continuing, day-to-day, two-way flow. This calls for improvements in our Canadian news coverage.

The second level is in programs of discussion of matters of national importance, with both English and French participants. This would reach a more selective, but important and influential audience.

The third level, appealing to a much broader audience, is in programs of universal entertainment value.

Work in these three areas has been going on and is continuing. It must be understood that there is no single way to create suddenly an understanding and appreciation between the two groups, but that it must be a conscious, continuing process carried out with skill and an appreciation of the feelings of those on both sides.

In these endeavours we will further develop co-ordination in our program planning between our English and French program people. We will improve the use of new techniques in programs which can be used by both French and English networks. In general, we will place increased emphases on this phase of the Corporation's responsibilities.

8. NEW PROGRAMMING

Much of Canada's history and achievement can be shared by all Canadians without increasing the tensions which tend to divide us. The Corporation knows from experience that programs which tell the story of Canadian science or research, of medicine and engineering, of industry and commerce and education and certain of the arts commend themselves to all Canadians. They must be superbly done, not as obvious attempts to inflate Canadian vanity but in ways which excite the interest and curiosity of an audience. The Corporation plans to produce new series of programs in these fields for the evidence shows that many Canadians are still unaware of their own inheritance.

The Corporation has been developing a number of important program plans to mark the centenary of confederation in 1967. Already major series and individual productions are being undertaken in all of the main areas of programming. They are being planned in each region and by both networks under national coordination. A number of these broadcasts will be seen and heard on both networks.

Examples of such programs are a series on "Great Rivers of Canada," a further series of 11 programs on "The Ten Provinces and the Nation," a series on "Canadian Internationalists" who have made contributions abroad, and a survey of Canada's resources. A number of such programs are being planned or are contemplated for the years leading up to the centenary, and a number of others are being planned by the National Film Board for use on the national television networks.

Clearly, such programs can have their optimum effect only if they can be scheduled in prime time. At present, there are serious limitations to this, on both the English and the French television

networks. The present winter schedule on CBC's English Television network contains a somewhat larger amount of U.S. and Foreign fare during prime time than the Corporation considers desirable. The French TV schedule contains a number of dubbed American entertainment series which are not fully suited to French-language audiences. There are a number of reasons for this.

To replace such programs with a significant amount of Canadian productions would involve a major increase in production costs, very probably accompanied by a significant loss in revenue and perhaps a loss in audience.

Nevertheless, the Corporation believes the challenge to be more Canadian, to express more fully Canadian life in domestic productions, must be met. It is therefore planning a carefully staged increase of Canadian production in its networks' evening schedules over the next five years and is re-examining some of its present programming. Implementation of these plans will of course be subject to availability of resources.

9. CONCLUSIONS

In this brief we have tried to outline CBC's ideas of some of the problems and considerations involved, what the Corporation has done in the past, what it is doing now and what is planned.

To sum up, the Corporation has, we feel, done a successful job of following and strengthening the "Parallel Services" concept by developing separate programming supporting the two main cultures and serving an increasing number of Canadians in their own language throughout the country.

This concept, however, is no longer enough. Today CBC finds itself facing a new kind of Canadian need and the requirement to help French-speaking Canadians and English-speaking Canadians understand and appreciate each other has assumed much greater importance and urgency.

Although much has been done over the years, we feel it is time to concentrate more heavily on this aspect as well as the broader field of helping all Canadians to know and understand each other better.

It is important to recognize that the objectives can not be reached overnight. Some progress is already being made; some of the desired goals can be achieved in a few years; others are long-range goals, and some, however desirable, must be considered as ultimate.

From the relatively short-range point of view, CBC planning entails a general corporate reorientation which will be developed through staff training programs, more liaison and discussion and travel. CBC must first gear itself to meet the new demands and this will involve the practical aspect of additional costs.

In addition, these plans call for:

(a) more news about Canada and Canadians, especially in reporting from various regions of Canada in French, by French Canadians, for French networks, and also vice-versa. This applies to talks and public affairs areas as well as hard news.

(b) more programs produced for both English and French networks.

(c) improvement in the quality of such interchanges.

(d) more programs stressing the things which unite Canada.

To do these things effectively, we will need:

(a) techniques and production of highest quality,

(b) the best creative people we can get,

(c) to maintain an atmosphere in which these creative people can work at their best and develop their potentialities,

(d) a climate in which the importance of doing these things is not lost sight of, nor allowed to be devalued.

(e) continuing support: the moral support of Canadian leaders, as well as support in public funds, and the support -- as well as the constructive criticism -- of Canadians in all walks of life.

This Commission has in its membership and on its staff, a number of persons who from extensive experience are familiar with the problems of bilingualism and biculturalism as it applies to national broadcasting. There will be much in this brief which will not be new to them. However, there may be other ways in which CBC can be more helpful, such as providing

specific information or answers to questions of special interest to the Commission in a more detailed way. CBC wishes to say once again that it is anxious to assist this Commission in any way it can and will welcome questions on any aspects of this brief or related matters.

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"NOT LIKE THE OTHERS"



THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM & BICULTURALISM

Meeting of the
JOINT PLANNING COMMISSION,
November 28, 1963
Toronto



CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR
ADULT EDUCATION,
113 St. George St., Toronto 5

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PREFACE

On November 28, 1963, the Joint Planning Commission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education convened a special meeting for its member agencies with members of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, in Toronto at the King Edward Hotel. One hundred and ten persons from fifty-eight organizations attended the meeting. The morning session was given over to the traditional pattern of agency reports; a separate report has been issued containing the news of events and publications that was shared at this session.

The afternoon and evening sessions were concerned with a discussion of the task, goals and procedures of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism and the methods whereby voluntary and other JPC agencies could assist the Commission in its work. Mme. Jeanne Sauvé, noted radio and television public affairs commentator from Montreal, was chairman of the afternoon and evening sessions.

The JPC was honoured to have in attendance at the meeting, the Co-Chairmen of the Commission, M. André Laurendeau and Dr. Davidson Dunton, and Commissioners Mrs. Gertrude Laing, Mr. Royce Frith, M. Jean Louis Gagnon, Mr. Jaroslav Rudnycky and Mr. Frank R. Scott, and the Co-Secretaries, M. Paul Lacoste and Mr. Neil Morrison.

A major portion of the afternoon was spent in seven small discussion groups under the chairmanship of Dr. Margery King, Miss Christina McDougall, Miss Muriel Jacobson, Mr. A.F. Knowles, M. Norbert Préfontaine, Mr. Douglas Mayer and Mr. Alan Clarke. After the groups gave their reports, the Commission was given an opportunity to reflect upon their own devices. In the evening, the members of the Commission and the agency representatives engaged in a general discussion.

The following report, edited for the JPC by Miss Sylvia Moss, a Program Organizer with the Department of School Broadcasts and Youth Programming of the CBC, attempts to capsule the most important issues that were raised during the day. It aims at an overall view of the concerns of JPC agencies and the Commission as reflected in the meeting rather than a chronological account of the proceedings. The statement that M. Laurendeau made, in the afternoon session, on behalf of the Commission is included in its entirety so that it may receive the study it deserves. An extra copy of this statement has been sent to each person attending the meeting. Further copies are available from the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (P.O. Box 1508, Ottawa).

* * * * *

A. INTRODUCTION

At the time of issue of this report, two men are holding private talks with the provincial premiers; by mid-March, starting in the west, they, together with seven other men and one woman, will be holding informal sessions with the public of each province. The purpose of these discussions will be to prepare the groundwork for a definitive study vital to our national existence. By next fall, this group, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (see Appendix 1.) expects to be ready to receive the formal briefs which will be presented by hundreds of organizations and individuals.

Meanwhile, the Commission will be taking the first steps toward fulfilling its mandate, defined by the Committee of the Privy Council as being

"to inquire into and report upon the existing state of bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada and to recommend what steps should be taken to develop the Canadian confederation on the basis of an equal partnership between the two founding races, taking into account the contribution made by the other ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada and the measures that should be taken to safeguard that contribution; and in particular

1. to report upon the situation and practice of bilingualism within all branches and agencies of the federal administration - including Crown Corporations - and in their communications with the public and to make recommendations designed to ensure the bilingual and basically bicultural character of the federal administration;

2. to report on the role of public and private organizations, including the mass communications media, in promoting bilingualism, better cultural relations and a more widespread appreciation of the basically bicultural character of our country and of the subsequent contribution made by the other cultures; and to recommend what should be done to improve that role: and

3. having regard to the fact that constitutional jurisdiction over education is vested in the provinces, to discuss with the provincial governments the opportunities available to Canadians to learn the English and French languages and to recommend what could be done to enable Canadians to become bilingual".

How are ten people, or even 100 people, to discharge this unprecedented responsibility? At the Preliminary Hearings, held in Ottawa on November 7 and 8, 1963, the CAAE presented to the Royal Commission a statement outlining an interpretation of the tasks facing the Commission and suggesting procedures for the realization of its objectives. The Brief urged that, considering the unique nature of the Commission and its importance to Canadians, the investigation should be based on information

"provided by a wide and carefully identified portion of the citizens of Canada, and that supplied by technical investigation specially carried out by the Commission. A very careful continuous balance should be maintained between the two, so that these two sorts of vital information nourish and inform each other". Public participation would be engaged by "a prolonged two-way exchange

.../...

between the Commission and the citizens of Canada. This means that the Commission must take very much greater care in organizing its public activities than most Commissions have done. At the very first it is important to establish the principle of encouraging their exchange by much more aggressive and analytic methods than are usually indicated. Therefore we would make the following recommendations:

1. That the Commission be prepared to travel at least twice to most geographical areas in Canada, either for successive hearings with the same groups, or for different sorts of hearings.
2. That the Commission not only open its hearings to any group or individual who wishes to address the Commission, within the usual limits, but that careful analysis be made of specially identified groups of individuals from whom the Commission needs evidence, and invitations be addressed accordingly. For example, officers of national organizations which have local branches across Canada and which work with more than one language group; officials, citizens, or groups of selected bilingual or bicultural communities; representatives of groups that have been bicultural in the past and may no longer be so; officers of national economic or commercial organizations....What we wish to establish is the fact that these representatives should be specifically invited, rather than their appearance being left to chance....

We would urge the use of regional or provincial forums in which local, regional and provincial groups and individuals can participate in discussions centred around the purposes of the Commission. These can be organized by the Commission staff, or with the co-operation of adult educators and community representatives that the country already possesses. They can be attended by some of the Commissioners and may or may not give rise to formal briefs to the Commission. They will, however, help to involve numbers of our responsible citizens, clarify the issues, since clarification is badly needed, and make it possible for the maximum interchange of fact and opinion. They will also help to embrace the maximum growth of the Canadian community as the Commission proceeds...We believe that this Commission must publicly engage in a lengthy dialogue with the Canadian people and that every precaution must be taken to be sure that the maximum number of people, and the maximum amount of ability and experience are involved. Nearly all Royal Commissions have indicated the important educational results of the sort of procedures in which they have engaged, but for this one, the educational values involved must, in our opinion, be a central preoccupation".

On November 28, 1963, members of the Joint Planning Commission convened privately with the Royal Commission to exchange views and learn how voluntary and educational organizations could best relate to the work of the Commission. Clearly, adequate time for investigation as well as the voluntary co-operation of every citizen are essential to the success of the Commission.

"Not one of the goals of this Commission can be accomplished in .../...

a hurry..", says an article in Continuous learning (Rollande, S. "Pas comme les autres", Continuous learning, Sept-Oct. 1963). "What needs to be changed is to be found only among attitudes and practices of individual Canadians and a variety of groups, and this can only happen by means of a lengthy, carefully fostered and maintained national discussion. This can only happen if what is needed is made clear - it certainly isn't clear now - and then tested, discussed and tested again. It can only be made clear by discussion and interchange. Therefore, the procedures of the Royal Commission must be themselves as educational as possible, and must engage in debate and discussion as many elements and individuals within the Canadian population as possible".

The realization of this kind of intense self-examination demands the exercise of painstaking care and patience, and the exploitation of all facilities, channels, methods, and media. National organizations have a role in this effort. How their experience and co-operation can be utilized is the challenge of this report.

* * * * *

B. THE ROYAL COMMISSION AND ITS TASK

1. Statement by André Laurendeau

The Mainspring (l'idée-force): The mainspring (l'idée-force) of the terms of reference, and consequently of the Commission, is the idea of "an equal partnership between the two founding races", (l'égalité entre les deux peuples). It is a question of a dynamic and positive principle to be put into play in concrete situations; equality is an objective to be sought constantly in a confederative regime.

Two implicit conclusions: The very creation of this Commission and its terms of reference imply:

- that, in the opinion of a great many Canadians such an equal partnership does not exist;
- that it is feasible, at least up to a certain point.

Very general terms: The idea of equal partnership has no geographical frontier, nor is it confined to specific sectors. The terms of the opening paragraph of the mandate (see page 1) are as general as possible: they seem to have all aspects of our society in view rather than just federal policy. The two last paragraphs (2 and 3) establish this clearly; introduced by the words "in particular", they define some large areas, but do not in any way restrict the fields to be explored.

We are not even limited by the actual terms of the Canadian constitution: it would thus be quite legitimate to propose certain recommendations that could lead to its amendment.

Form of the inquiry: Our research will therefore be concerned, at least in theory, with every aspect of Canadian society; and in particular with

- a) the public sector at all levels (federal, provincial, municipal and educational) and in its various forms (balance in the federal system, public administration, political personnel, etc.);
- b) questions of the economy and of society;
- c) education, cultural life and communications.

In all of these areas, we are required in the first instance to examine the facts; then to suggest the steps to be taken to promote the "equal partnership"; which assumes a knowledge of the fundamental causes of the present situation. In summary:

a) an inquiry into the facts; b) an analysis of the causes; c) a study of the remedies.

Two constants: Two questions must stand out during the whole of this huge task:

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- a) that of the two languages;
- b) that of an equal participation of both English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians in the common weal.

Positive aspects of cultural duality

Above all, the terms of reference will require that we examine the difficulties and the handicaps created by the coexistence of two languages and two cultures in Canada. They will also lead us to emphasize the characteristics of these two cultures.

But, on the one hand, duality also has its advantages. From the beginning, we must decide that one of our functions is to explore the positive and creative aspects of the situation. On the other hand, Canadians do not exist in their "differences" alone: they possess a common heritage, that of western civilization, and they are influenced by North America's gigantic technological progress. These are potent factors for unity.

Finally, it is possible to communicate between cultures, to carry on exchanges, and even to influence each other. We must keep reminding ourselves that a culture should not be a prison.

Definitions: It may be useful to define at the outset some of the key words used in the terms of reference (culture, bilingualism, biculturalism), as well as others that we will necessarily encounter (like nation, race, ethnic group, etc.) However, as these definitions often imply the adoption of a point of view or lengthy research on related topics, it is likely that it will take us some time to formulate them. Thus, after a concise examination of the sense of these key words, we must resolve to deepen their meaning little by little as the inquiry progresses.

Basic research: It is likely that certain situations or certain principles have a causal effect in all or in several sectors of Canadian life. We must identify them quickly and make them the objects of basic research. For example: the demography of Canada, linguistic patterns, etc.

The idea of equal partnership: Is this going to mean an absolute equality? Except for paragraph (1) (see page 1) which is pressing because it is limited to the federal domain itself, ("to assure the bilingual and basically bicultural character of the federal administration") the terms of the mandate are more modest. Thus, the opening paragraph does not suggest a perfect equality, but rather the emergence of a policy that will permit the development of "the Canadian confederation on the basis of an equal partnership between the two founding races...". The same trend and the same prudence appear again in paragraphs (2 and 3): no doubt because it is a question of human relations in a free country. Consequently, it is necessary for us to search for the conditions in which the two peoples may develop in equality.

We emphasize that this is not the equality of citizens before the law in the usual sense: that equality is something which is written into our statute books and which cannot be tampered with. It is one of the foundations of law and of society.

The principal object of our analysis is something else: it concerns the citizen as he participates in one or other of the two cultures: it is the
.../...

equality of the English-speaking person and French-speaking person as such, whatever their ethnic origin may be. We must therefore consider concrete situations and study them closely.

Democracy and cultural equality: There is a difficult problem that will certainly confront us: we must ask ourselves how we can possibly reconcile the exigencies of cultural equality and parliamentary democracy in a country where the representatives of the two cultures are not equal in number.

The country, but not each individual: There are some Canadians who hope to achieve an equal grasp of the two languages and the two cultures. But, it can be stated right away that, generally speaking, a bilingual country does not for a moment imply that all individuals in it are bilingual. Perhaps this "bilingualism" may bring us to a point where we accept as normal the existence, on both sides, of large unilingual areas. By the same token, biculturalism is not a hodge-podge resulting from the mixing of two cultures.

The "other" cultures: There can be several interpretations of the words "bilingualism" and "biculturalism". But in the terms of reference, in our view, "bilingualism" means the two languages - English and French - and "biculturalism" means two particular cultures - the English one and the French one. However, the "other" groups are also mentioned. We must therefore define the nature of the relation between these two questions.

Let us first of all read over carefully the passages relating to the "other" cultures. There are two of them:

- After reaffirming the principle of "equal partnership between the two founding races", the terms of reference continue: "taking into account the contribution made by the other ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada and the measures that should be taken to safeguard that contribution".
- This concerns the role of institutions: how they promote "bilingualism (i.e. English and French), better cultural relations (between English-speaking and French-speaking people), as well as a more widespread appreciation of the basically bicultural character (i.e. Anglo-French) of our country and of the subsequent contribution made by the other cultures; and to recommend what should be done to improve that role" (i.e. a quadruple role - the fourth part of which concerns the other cultures).

Thus, there is no specific allusion to the "other" cultures in the two paragraphs of the mandate which deal with the federal administration (1) and education (3). This is rather revealing. It seems that, in these two areas it is assumed that Canadians of other backgrounds have opted for one of the two official languages and cultures. Certain people draw from this fact the conclusion that Canada is actually two melting pots.

But the opening paragraph singularly forbids, or in any case, limits this interpretation. We are forced to take into account "the contribution made by the other ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada" and to seek measures that will permit us to "safeguard that contribution". This idea reappears in paragraph (2) - the one dealing with public and private institutions, but where it is evident that special thought has been given to the "mass

.../...

communications media": which in particular must assist Canadians in arriving at a better understanding of "the contribution made by the other ethnic groups".

In summary we can say that the mainspring (l'idée-force) of the terms of reference is the question of bilingualism and biculturalism (i.e. English and French) adding immediately that this mainspring is working in a situation where there is the fact of multiculturalism - multiculturalism that must not be suppressed as quickly as possible (the proverbial melting pot), but on the contrary, respected and safeguarded despite not being given official recognition.

Without a doubt the real significance of this complex attitude will become more apparent to us as we progress. Let us say, at the risk of repeating ourselves that at the present stage two extreme positions are rejected:

- that which proposes to forget the other cultures or sees them above all as something to transform;
- that which would see them given official recognition;

The first Canadians: The terms of reference refer to the "subsequent" contribution made by the other cultures. But there is also a prior contribution that all the others followed: that of the first inhabitants of the country, the Eskimos and the Indians. They make up the oldest group, and in comparison, all the English and French-speaking peoples would appear to be New Canadians.

The Commission recognizes clearly that it has a duty to give special attention to the problems of the Eskimo and the Indian in our present world.

In summary: At the moment of initiating studies and a public inquiry into the most diverse areas, it seems necessary to keep close to the meaning and the goal of our proceedings and to establish a fixed point of orientation.

We find this fixed point in the idea of the equal partnership of Canada's two languages and two cultures: it is that which will guide what could otherwise be rather disjointed research, it is the idea to which we must constantly return, and it is also the measuring stick against which we shall be able to decide to undertake or, on the other hand, to discard certain tasks.

But we must do all this remembering the existence of other cultures, the human riches they represent and the necessity of safeguarding them.

* * * * *

2. Extract from Statement of the Commission made by Davidson Dunton, Nov. 7, 1963

Implied in the word "biculturalism" is the fact that in Canada there are two main cultures, each related to one of the principal languages, sharing much in common but each with many distinctive attributes. It will be an important part of our task to consider how these two main cultures may both develop vigorously under the concept of "equal partnership". At the same time, the Commission shall be concerned with the cultural contributions of other groups. The term "biculturalism" in our minds does not carry the thought that the two
.../...

cultures must be mixed, nor that individuals must necessarily possess both. But we do believe that it must imply an equality of opportunity for the individual as chiefly associated with one or the other of the two main cultures.

The Commission will also examine:

- 1) the positive aspects of bilingualism and biculturalism, and the creative factors and larger opportunities of self-development which are realizable in the Canadian situation;
- 2) the difficulties inherent in bilingualism;
- 3) the cultural elements and spheres of interest common to all Canadians.

We shall be ready to examine any suggestions, fundamental or detailed, for safeguarding and promoting the development of each of the two main languages, of the two main cultures, of the contributions of other groups, and of cooperation among Canadians of all backgrounds in activities of common concern and in the general life of the country.

* * * * *

3. Summary of Statement by Davidson Dunton

In his introductory remarks to the session, Co-chairman Davidson Dunton emphasized the two main aspects of the Commission's work: research and public hearings.

Areas of research

Studies to be carried out would include:

- federal, provincial, and municipal structures
- Crown Corporations; the Armed Forces
- social studies - what people think, and why; regional differences; how people live with language barriers; what are the attitudes common to different regions, urban centres, and minority groups
- economic considerations - how costs can practically be met in industries and communities involved in bilingualism and biculturalism
- education - particularly relating to the teaching of languages - how do parents react? how do people of other ethnic origins regard the teaching of other languages?
- children - what should they learn about history - how are their attitudes formed?
- community developments and communication between the artistic and

.../...

intellectual life of the two cultures

- mass media - what it is doing and what it should do to assist communications between cultures and languages
- national organizations - what has happened and what could happen within them - other countries with similar problems - what has been their experience and how can we benefit from it?

The enormous problems involved in gathering facts, sorting out the sources of difficulties and subsequently presenting solution or remedies will require the participation of experts, university personnel, specialized agencies, private corporations, and even governments.

Public hearings

Mr. Dunton stated that, from the national organizations, the Commission would like to have any results of their own experience with biculturalism or any information in the general fields of study. They would also welcome any suggestions for possible solutions. It would be appreciated if the national organizations could stimulate their members to discussion and study of the problem.

* * * * *

C. SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSIONS

In the small group discussions, which took place during the afternoon session, the following comments and suggestions were made concerning procedures:

General

- The Commission should provide leadership for the various endeavours going on in Canada in the field of biculturalism and bilingualism.
- The work of the Commission should be a continuing process of preparing Canadian society to accept any changes which may be necessary.
- Since the Commission should REACH OUT TO INVOLVE THE WHOLE national community, the informal part of the hearings should be regarded as being much more important than the formal.
- Some method should be found for reaching the people who would normally not consider submitting briefs, and of keeping Canadians informed of what had already been submitted to the Commission.
- The Commission should issue interim summaries giving names of organizations and individuals which had already submitted briefs, along with some indication of the nature of the briefs.
- Provincial Commissions in other provinces might be established similar to those in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
- The Queen's Printer might produce an inexpensive brochure giving the full text of the British North America Act, together with a commentary on its more significant clauses.
- Members of the Commission might visit large business corporations which have had to deal with bicultural and bilingual problems, to observe how the problems manifest themselves and how they are being met. Groups of companies with similar problems (i.e. life insurance companies) might also be visited.
- Since the public airing of internal problems might present difficulties to businesses, organizations and trade unions, some special techniques for hearings might be devised: e.g. private sessions; solicitation of confidential briefs; public presentation of formal briefs to be followed by private hearings in which additional information and opinions might be given.
- Organizations or businesses which have had experience in bilingualism and biculturalism without being confronted with major problems in this area should be approached for their views and opinions, since they would probably not feel the need to make representation to the Commission.
- In view of the number of public and private statements to be heard
.../...

in all areas, the Commission members could be dispersed in small groups for the purpose of securing local or regional opinion, particularly prior to formal hearings.

- The Commission might make available periodic progress reports if this could be done without foreshadowing the conclusions of the final report. Public depositaries might be established (or use Provincial Libraries) where statements to the Commission might be studied by interested organizations or individuals. Briefs should be widely disseminated so that each region could be acquainted with the views of other areas.
- Specific questions should be asked and particular problems studied in different areas, e.g. in Winnipeg, the subjects of multiculturalism and separate schools; in Toronto, the effect of bilingualism on the business community. A more valid cross-section of opinion on such selected topics might come through public discussion and debate rather than briefs. National debates might sometimes be broadcast.
- Public Opinion Research Agencies should be used to reach inarticulate or unexpressed opinion. This would involve a negotiated fee. There are often parochial barriers to break through as well as those of pious (and often meaningless) goodwill. There may be practical reasons involving time and money why bilingualism cannot be widely applied in business corporations but executives will not readily state their objections in public.

Presentation of Briefs

- It would be desirable for groups with the same interests but diverging points of view to present briefs on the same day and to discuss their differences of opinion before the Commission.
- The Commission might give opportunity to those presenting briefs to have second thoughts and present more than one statement, perhaps at 18 or 24 month intervals. This would give organizations with ongoing interest in the proceedings a chance to grow and refine their thinking.
- The Commission might publish and distribute a list of pertinent questions, requesting that organizations and individuals answer them directly or use them as a basis for submitting a brief. This might stimulate valuable contributions from knowledgeable workers in social and cultural fields who might otherwise not submit a statement. Specific questions for specific organizations might be drawn up to save undue waste of time and effort. Presentations might be sought from organizations or interests known to have strong disagreements with one another on this subject.

Role of the Voluntary Organizations

- The Commission should encourage regional and provincial briefs from the voluntary organizations. Briefs purporting to represent country-wide attitudes should be approached with caution. The

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Commission should make it known that presentations would be accepted from subsidiary groupings.

- Groups which have conducted experiments or projects in bilingualism and biculturalism should be encouraged to report both successes and failures.
- National organizations with French and English branches should use the work of the Commission as an opportunity to reassess the roles of the two cultures within their own organizations. Two briefs might be submitted, one reflecting the English-speaking membership, the other the French-speaking membership.
- Organizations should undertake projects or pilots directly related to bilingualism and biculturalism so as to involve personally the largest possible number of members in an assessment of the organization's role and the adequacy of its services in this respect.
- Duplication of effort might be avoided by the maintenance of a register of research and investigation projects undertaken by organizations or individuals.

One or two organizations might then decide to co-operate together on the same research study.

- Regional meetings, such as that organized by the JPC in Toronto, might be of value. Information might be gathered for presentation, before the meeting. Discussion conferences could be held a month ahead of the scheduled visit of the Royal Commission.
- To develop public interest in the Commission, the agencies might, on provincial and local levels, circulate informational documents and questionnaires, and organize forums, workshops, discussion panels, etc.
- Voluntary organizations might offer to be "subjects" for studies which the Commission might like to carry out. The Commission could supply research staff or consultants to be sure that any projects engaged in would meet satisfactory experimental standards.
- The Commission might subsidize the voluntary organizations so as to enable them to report in more detail on their practical experiences than they otherwise could.

Use of Mass Media

- Some means should be found both to reach people who would not normally think of submitting briefs, and to keep people informed about what had already been done.
- Every effort should be made to reach the unorganized segments of public opinion. To this end there should be the greatest possible involvement of the mass media with such programs as

. open line

.../...

- . street corner surveys
 - . designing projects to challenge people's thinking and attitudes and providing for feed-back from the usually inarticulate or unrepresented citizens
 - . extensive use of existing programs such as "Citizens' Forum", "Explorations", etc.
- The Commission should keep the issues publicly alive by keeping continuous and full coverage of its activities through radio, television, and press.

Mass media should be used to acquaint people with the varying beliefs, agreements and disagreements of different parts of the country.

Comments by Commissioners

Commenting on the reports of group discussion, Dr. Dunton said the Commission had been given an insight into the working processes of the national organizations. However, it was not the Commission's role to make or lead Canadians to do specific things, only to uncover the facts. The result of the Commission's activities and findings might not be felt for 20 or 30 years, depending on the co-operation and reaction of all citizens in Canada. Invitations had already been sent out for briefs, and the Commission hoped that all people would speak for themselves, presenting real facts, opinions, and issues for consideration.

M. Laurendeau endorsed the feeling of the national organizations that the process of the Commission was an educative one. The aim of the Commission was to make clear in an objective fashion the important facts about Canada today, and the reasons behind them. Already the fact of the Commission's existence has stimulated people to think out loud, discussing problems they have been quiet about for years.

- On the question of leadership, the Commission felt that it was the responsibility of the organizations to make recommendations before the Commission.
- Funds would be available from the Commission for organizations to undertake further research and study.
- The Commission felt, on the question of periodic progress reports, that it was everyone's responsibility to keep in touch with developments. Reports issued before the investigation had been completed would be premature and infer false conclusions.

Citizens should be their own information service, comparing press reporting, etc. as it appears.

- The national organizations could do much to dispel national apathy by stimulating continuous debate and inquiry.

D. NOT LIKE THE OTHERS

"The vitality, the promise, the hopes and fears of our national life can be ... found in the processes of this Royal Commission" (Rollande, S. "Pas comme les autres", Continuous learning, Sept-Oct., 1963).

In the search for identity and perhaps for ultimate unification among Canadians, the Commission emerges clearly as the only body with the possibility of exerting leadership and objective direction to our groping efforts to live with ourselves.

First, however, the Commission must listen; then it must evaluate; and then finally recommend. But recommendations cannot arise out of silence. From every citizen, speech must be evoked: big voices, little voices, organized voices, isolated voices, urban voices, rural voices - in French and English and in the languages of frustration, irritation, disillusionment, hope, and reason. Through articulation and communication, the people of Canada, and the Commission, can discover the factors common to us all and the factors that sever us one from another.

In spite of our vast networks on the local, provincial and national levels, voluntary and educational organizations to date have failed to deal with Confederation's paradoxical legacy - a divided nation. Perhaps now, under the guidance of the Royal Commission of Bilingualism and Biculturalism, which is a Royal Commission "not like the others", we can engage more effectively in the process of understanding what we mean when we call ourselves Canadian.

APPENDIX 1.

THE COMMISSIONERS

André Laurendeau - Co-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer; Editor-in-Chief of Montreal newspaper, Le Devoir.

Arnold Davidson Dunton - Co-Chairman; President of Carleton University, Ottawa.

Révérend Clément Cormier - President of St. Joseph's University, New Brunswick.

Royce Frith - Toronto lawyer.

Jean Louis Gagnon - former Editor-in-Chief of Montreal newspaper Le nouveau journal (no longer published).

Mrs. Gertrude Laing - teacher of French and Board member of the Canadian Welfare Council.

Jean Marchand - President of the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Jaroslav Bohdan Rudnyckyj - Chairman of the Department of Slavic Studies, University of Manitoba.

Francis Reginald Scott - Dean of the Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montreal.

Paul Wyczynski - Associate Professor of French Literature, Université d'Ottawa.

APPENDIX 2.

OEUMENISM AND CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP - a statement of the United Church of Canada presented by the Rev. Claude de Hestral, in French and in English.

It is no secret, alas, that our Canadian Confederation is facing, increasingly, new stresses and tensions. Problems unknown to the Fathers of Confederation seem to drive many a Province to go its way, almost oblivious of its Federal ties and responsibilities. This must be a matter of prime concern for the United Church of Canada, at work in every Province. At times politicians seem to be at their wits' end, working at cross-purposes, torn between their local, provincial moods or needs, and our Federal status as a nation. Should not Christian citizens act in accordance with their faith?

The United Church of Canada has not only been a member of the World Council of Churches from its first days, it owes its very existence to the reality of the oecumenical movement. It believes in the necessity of a growing, continuous "dialogue" between the Churches. The result, though still imperfect of course, has been a real unity, without any rigid uniformity. Is it not time that the oecumenical spirit, the "dialogue" method, be loyally adopted to solve our Confederation's problems? The new mood within the Church of Rome, the acceptance of a growing "dialogue" between Protestants and Roman Catholics are further proofs that Christians as such, in Canada also, ought to try to extend this method to solve problems in other realms, whether political or social.

Within its own life throughout Canada our Church knows something of the effect of local or provincial needs, often opposed to national needs or programs. The centralising power of our headquarters is not unlike the growth of our Federal ministries and agencies. Such tendencies are openly decried within many a Conference. Our General Council's meetings, and commissions like that on Long Range Policy, offer us a means of solving these stresses. In the world-wide Christian life and work our Church has entered the oecumenical area, both within the World Council and the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian world fellowships, from which we learn continually. May we not see in this a possibility to solve pulls and stresses between the various ethnic elements in Canada?

Transposed to our political sphere this means that no English-speaking citizen can object to our French compatriots having a deepened pride and appreciation of their French culture. Indeed both French and English-speaking Canadians need to be fully at ease in each other's culture. And other ethnic groups as well must neither lose their ties with their varied backgrounds and traditions. The fact that one third of Canada's population is formed of New Canadians ought to prevent the problem of French-English relations within our Confederation being reduced to a dialogue between two groups only. A mere return to the situation of 1867 is unlikely to be the best means of solving the problem one century later! However, we all recognize that it is the amazing and wonderful resurgence of French life within Quebec which has brought to the fore the problem of the future of our Confederation, even of its very existence. While many Provinces besides Quebec have a tendency to go-it-alone, there is little doubt that the present claims of French Canadians, centered in Quebec, is number one problem for our country. The United Church must attempt to bring about a lasting reconciliation and co-operation - in the light of its oecumenical experience.

.../...

If within the Province of Quebec our Church is still mainly represented by the English-speaking minority, we rejoice in the growing contacts with our French-speaking compatriots, thanks to the new spirit of fellowship, or true "dialogue" initiated - and so well symbolized in the life and work of the late Pope John XXIII - still carried on by his successor. In these growing contacts, "dialogues" between Roman Catholics and Protestants, our few French-speaking clergy and laymen are making a unique contribution. They are responding to the openness of Cardinal Léger.

But it is a matter of deep regret, and concern, that the majority of our clergy and members within the Province of Quebec still remain unilingual. Last fall special courses in French were organized in Montreal for the Anglican clergy, but no such efforts have yet been made to help our ministers and laymen within Quebec to become fully bilingual. Until all people within Quebec become able to converse in "the other language" the possibility of a true "dialogue" between French and English-speaking citizens is doubtful.

Hence, even at this stage, and because of its own experiences, the United Church of Canada has the responsibility to urge all parties concerned within Canada - including political parties and legal authorities - to make a wider use of the "dialogue" method. The harmony we have been able to achieve within our Church, it must be repeated, has not been an enforced uniformity. The example of Switzerland, also, with its three official languages, is another proof that Quebec's challenge to Ottawa and Canada is not an insoluble problem. But the "dialogue" spirit, the oecumenical mood cannot be achieved within an atmosphere of ultimatums. It requires willingness to meet and discuss sincerely any problem, till a just and mutually-acceptable decision can be reached. It demands constant open-mindedness and no less willingness to learn from the other party. This "dialogue" method, which is of the essence of oecumenism, rests upon the fundamental respect for the individual, any individual or group, and the no less essential duty for every Christian to "love his neighbour as himself".

APPENDIX 3.

LIST OF READINGS

1. Canadian Association for Adult Education. "Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism"; statement of CAAE to the Preliminary Hearing, November 7, 1963, Continuous learning, Vol. 2, no. 6, Nov-Dec. 1963. pp. 244-247. 60¢.
2. Citizens' Forum Pamphlets. Confederation - a century later; does it still work? Toronto: CAAE, 1963. 25¢.
3. _____. Quebec's new look; an interpretation. Toronto: CAAE, 1961. 10¢.
4. _____. Two nations; (an investigation of Canadian feelings on biculturalism). Toronto: CAAE, 1964. 25¢.
5. Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Library. French-English relations in Canada; a selected reading list. Ottawa: Mimeo., Sept. 1963. 7 p. Available from CAAE.
6. Desbarats, Peter. A minority report; (Quebec's English speaking community). Montreal: Reprinted from the Montreal Star, 1963. In French and English. 80 p.
7. Ferguson, George V. The French fact. Montreal: Reprinted from the Montreal Star, 1963. In French and English.
8. Institut canadien d'Education des Adultes. Bilinguisme - biculturalisme; réunion d'information et d'échanges, 25 Nov. 1963. Montreal: Mimeo., 1964. 16 p.
9. Rollande, Saxon. "Pas comme les autres", Continuous learning, Vol. 2, no. 5, Sept-Oct. 1963. pp. 208-212. 60¢.
10. Symons, Scott. "The meaning of English Canada", Continuous learning, Vol. 2, no. 6, Nov-Dec. 1963. pp. 250-260. 60¢.



MEMORANDUM

Addenda

750-563

750-563	CLASSIFICATION
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TO
A

Co-Chairmen
Commissioners
Director of Research
Research Group

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

FROM
De

Neil M. Morrison

DATE
January 18, 1966

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Brief 750-563
Canadian Conference of the Arts

Attached is a letter from Herman Voaden, Chairman of the Brief Committee of the Canadian Conference of the Arts in which he submits additional remarks in reply to Mrs. Laing's question which was asked at the Public Hearings in Ottawa on Thursday, December 16, 1965 concerning assistance to national organization. I thought this document would be of interest to you.

Neil M. Morrison
Neil M. Morrison

CANADIAN
CONFERENCE
OF THE ARTS

CONFÉRENCE
CANADIENNE
DES ARTS

PATRON: His Excellency Major General
Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada
HONORARY PRESIDENT: The Right Honourable
Vincent Massey, C.H.
PRESIDENT/PRÉSIDENT: Arthur Gelber
PAST PRESIDENT/ANCIEN PRÉSIDENT: Robert Elie

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Philip Torno, Gilles Lefebvre, A. F. Key
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CHAIRMAN ADVISORY BOARD/PRÉSIDENT DU
COMITÉ CONSULTATIF: John C. Parkin
NATIONAL DIRECTOR/DIR. NATIONAL: Alan Jarvis

88 Richmond St. West, Suite 201, Toronto 1, Ontario / Em4-9039 FORMERLY THE CANADIAN ARTS COUNCIL, ESTABLISHED 1945 / ANCIEN CONSEIL CANADIEN DES ARTS, CRÉÉ EN 1945

20th December, 1965

ROYAL COMMISSION ON
BILINGUALISM & BICULTURALISM

DEC 23 1965
750-563

COMMISSION D'ENQUÊTE SUR
LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Mr. Neil Morrison,
Secretary,
Royal Commission on Bilingualism
and Biculturalism,
Ottawa, Ontario. Box P.O. 1508.

Dear Neil:

Is a transcript of our hearing before the Commission last Thursday, December 16th, available? Please let me know the cost. If it is not too expensive we should like to have a copy for our records.

It was not easy, on the spur of the moment, to find the right answer to Mrs. Laing's question about travel assistance to national organizations. As pointed out by one of the professors appearing before us, there is a proliferation of national organizations in each new branch of the disciplines in the humanities and social sciences.

The simple answer would be that, as with the allotment of Canada Council funds, the arts should be placed on an equal basis with the humanities and social sciences. An equal sum might be set aside by the Canada Council in each area, and grants might be awarded on the basis of need and money available.

The second point concerns the grant given us by the Province of Quebec in the early years of the Canadian Arts Council. When I spoke of the sum of \$4,000.00 to \$5,000.00 I referred to the overall commitment of the Province of Quebec. The actual grant was still--\$500.00 or less. This sum, income from the fees from our member societies, and some small private donations provided us with our working capital. Office and secretarial expenses were met first in Ontario by the Copp Clark Company, where Claude Lewis, our first secretary, and later president, was employed as an editor; and then by John C. Parkin.

The Quebec Government provided office facilities and secretarial help in Montreal at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts; it paid the travel expenses of Quebec delegates attending executive and annual meetings in Toronto; and it met all expenses in connection with meetings and annual conferences in Montreal and Quebec City.

/Cont'd.

It is difficult to estimate, what all this would total to to-day; in those years it is my impression that it amounted to roughly the figure I gave the Commission.

May I leave it to you to pass on these two points of clarification to the Commissioners?

Yours sincerely,

Herman Voaden

Chairman,

Brief Committee.

Canadian Conference of the Arts

8 Bracondale Mill Road,

TORONTO 4, Ontario.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF THE ARTSCONFERENCE CANADIENNE DES ARTSBRIEF TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION

on

BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISMPART IIntroduction

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The Canadian Conference of the Arts is the umbrella association of twenty-six national organizations which bear a major responsibility for the arts in Canada. These organizations represent many thousands of Canadians directly and indirectly involved in understanding each other through forms of communication which are universally known and appreciated.

Fifteen of these national organizations have supported the Conference in presenting this summary statement of the dynamic role that the arts can play in uniting Canada and achieving a national expression of our life as a people. They are joined by five organizations in the visual arts which have associated themselves with the Conference in this presentation.

The Canadian Conference of the Arts believes:

That the arts are an area of Canadian life that will enrich the Commission's enquiry.

That only in the arts is there a crystallization of a nation's many-sidedness, and only in the arts is there a true picture of how a society or a nation sees itself.

That to plumb the depths of feeling, of thought, of understanding - and of tolerance - you must turn to language and the creative experience. With this, the Commission must be concerned.

It has been said that "prejudices make up the culture of the ignorant". The corollary is true. Those who are informed, those who are interested in the broad range of man's cultural heritage, are tolerant and well disposed toward their fellow man - sharing a common heritage with him.

The arts must take their central place in any cultural or linguistic appraisal of a nation. It is only with this in mind that what follows has been assembled and is here presented.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1801. It contains a statement of the President's views on the state of the Union and the progress of the government.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 10, 1801. It contains a statement of the financial condition of the United States and the progress of the Treasury Department.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 15, 1801. It contains a statement of the naval condition of the United States and the progress of the Navy Department.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 20, 1801. It contains a statement of the military condition of the United States and the progress of the War Department.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 25, 1801. It contains a statement of the internal condition of the United States and the progress of the Interior Department.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 30, 1801. It contains a statement of the foreign condition of the United States and the progress of the State Department.

INTRODUCTION

Intent and Scope

The Canadian Conference of the Arts, acknowledging its responsibility to its member societies, to the arts in Canada, and to the national interest, presents in this submission:

1. A detailed report, broad in scope, on the role of national cultural organizations "in promoting bilingualism, better cultural relations..." following the Commission's Terms of Reference. In the twenty statements of Part II, member organizations and those associated with the Conference in this presentation give a significant picture of the problems of understanding and collaboration within the artistic community in Canada.
2. Further, to assist the Commission to recommend "what should be done to improve that role", these organizations report on significant areas of action in which they could strengthen the communication between French and English and promote national unity.

In the many discussions which the Conference held with leaders and representatives of its national organizations and other cultural bodies, nine areas of profitable collaboration were discerned and developed. These formed the basis of the questionnaire or form which was used by the majority of the organizations in making their submissions. These nine areas of co-operation have been further analysed, and detailed, and appear as the eleven recommendations of our brief.

In the first fortnight in December, the Chairman of the Brief Committee will be spending some time in a dozen of the leading cities of Canada. In meetings to be held on this trip with leaders in the arts across the country, the recommendations and conclusions of this submission will be subjected to further scrutiny. The results of these discussions will be made available to the Commissioners at a later date.

The Commission's "Memorandum to Associations" (Section 3,c) states: "The recommendations should be as precise as possible. They should contain concrete proposals indicating what measures are being suggested and how these could be implemented. In cases where the proposed measures would entail expenditures, an estimate of the approximate cost should be given". In its discussions with member and associated societies, the Conference therefore asked for the approximate cost of the measures proposed. Details of these costs are stated in connection with each of the areas of action.

The Conference is aware that there is considerable variation in the sums asked for by the interested organizations. Some are more cautious and modest in their requests than others. We do not intend to pass judgment on, and evaluate these requests. Nor need the Commission, in detail. The Conference presents these twenty submissions in the confidence that the Commissioners, as they read them, will get a general overall picture of the present position and future potential of the arts in Canada, and that they will realize the urgency of the need for additional financial support if the arts are to be employed successfully in meeting the crisis in our national life.

What is the next step? It is the hope of the Conference that these figures may assist the Commission in suggesting to the Government a sum of money that might be made available to the Canada Council annually to extend its operation slightly, assessing applications and awarding grants for legitimate projects designed to enable organizations to improve their role "in promoting bilingualism, better cultural relations..."



The dividing line between a bicultural project and a project to aid the arts in Canada is a difficult one to draw. Actually the Canada Council is now awarding grants in all of the eleven areas in which action is recommended in the submission. There need be no infringement of the autonomy of the Canada Council and its freedom of action in deciding where its additional monies should be spent. All that is entailed is that it should consider some applications for cultural projects in the future in the light of their contribution to an entente between French and English, as well as for their artistic merit.

We are concerned, therefore, only with an extension of Canada Council activity. Funds are already available, but they are inadequate to fully achieve a complete solution, vis-a-vis the arts, of our bicultural problem.

Each of the societies with French Canadian membership offers a microcosm of the bigger world of Canada. Here are the problems of people of two languages getting along together. Here they tell their story, present their difficulties, record their successes. Some help is urgently needed at once. With many of the organizations making submissions, only a small amount of money is required, yet a sum crucial in terms of Canada's unity and a significant creative expression of the life of our people. With the bigger performing groups, with organizations like the National Theatre School, bigger sums are necessary. Bilingualism is costly; national unity is worth a considerable price.

The Arts and the National Crisis

The members of the Brief Committee of the Conference have had lengthy discussions with some seventy leaders in the arts in Canada. In these discussions, political, economic (and in the limited sense) educational issues were not discussed.

Without a dissenting voice these men and women spoke with a positive belief in the arts as a strong binding agent now; an agent ultimately (if properly encouraged) giving expression to our peculiar and rich identity as a nation.

In all our meetings and consultations, there was a genuine enthusiasm apparent, a strong conviction expressed: that the arts can contribute greatly to understanding and tolerance, and that it is of the utmost importance that their role should be strengthened and extended in the present crisis, so that they can play an active part in helping us to solve our difficulties and become truly one nation. We hope that the Commission will give close attention and strong support to the views and suggestions of these dedicated leaders in our national life.

In its Preliminary Report, the Commission said that Canada is at the crossroads.

The Conference was dismayed to find that in this report the Commission paid no attention to the dynamic central role of the arts.

We believe that with generous support, carefully used, the arts can be the strongest force in bringing the founding and other races more closely together.

The crisis we face may be likened to that which confronted our young country at the time of Confederation. To bind the disparate sections of a young nation together, it was necessary then to subsidize the building of a railway. Now, if we are to survive as a nation, it is necessary to open new lines of communication between the various sections of our population. No lines of communication will do more to promote understanding than the arts, which are a language common to all.

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Additional money spent in the arts to promote national unity will earn an invaluable bonus. It will be a great spur to "the cultural enrichment of Canada". It will increase creative activity in all the arts, involve more of our people in its enjoyment, and promote higher standards. It should help to stimulate a Canadian renaissance in the arts which will lead us to a clearer recognition of our diverse character and unique identity as a nation.

Experience and Competence

The membership of the organizations making submissions may be divided into five groups. There is one French organization, Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. Two organizations, the Canadian League of Composers and the Sculptors' Society, operate on a basis of numerical and leadership equality between French and English. Most of the societies, like the Canadian Museums Association, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, have Quebec representation roughly on a per capita basis, and strive to be bilingual. Then there are national performing organizations like the National Ballet, Canadian Opera Company and the Canadian Players Foundation, which are extending their activities, and presenting performances in French speaking, as well as English speaking, communities across the land. Finally there are small groups like the three national and two provincial organizations of painters associated with the Conference in this presentation. These are essentially English, but are increasingly anxious to establish stronger liaison with their Quebec counterparts to make their organization more truly national.

All these organizations state that their operation could be increasingly successful in the bilingual and bicultural sense if they had additional resources.

The Canadian Conference of the Arts in its first twelve years of operation was successfully national and bicultural in its operation, with the Presidency and most of the Executive officers changing from Montreal to Toronto every two or three years. The third President of the Conference (then the Canadian Arts Council) was Dr. Jean Bruchesi, the immediate past President is Robert Elie. The Conference Secretary is bilingual.

The conference flourished in its first twelve years as a result of the financial support given it by the Province of Quebec - assistance in annual grants, in grants-in-aid for travel, in secretarial help, and in meeting the cost of meetings and annual conferences. With the loss of this support, at the time the Canada Council was established, the Conference has had to centre its Executive largely in Ontario.

However, it is a matter of record that two of the activities of the Conference in the past few years - the O'Keefe Centre Conference in 1961 and Seminar 65 at Ste. Adele in 1965 - have been conspicuously successful adventures in biculturalism. Apropos the O'Keefe Conference, one member of the press remarked that never had so much French been spoken or listened to in Toronto before. At Ste. Adele the problem of language evaporated in the heat of discussion about urgent cultural problems. Faced with pressing matters, the attendants were neither bilingual nor bicultural, but cultural - and practical. There can be no question but that the Conference programmes are genuinely bilingual and bicultural. The wave of support given the Conference in this submission is further proof of its experience and competence.

The reading of the twenty supporting submissions is a heartening experience. It is a record of biculturalism in practice - of co-operation between creative people of the two races despite the language barrier - of artists working together in the common cause of the good of their art or profession. The leaders of these organizations are engaged in the business of getting along with their French confreres. They are experienced in it; they know it will work; they are qualified to assume new responsibilities in meeting our bicultural crisis.

With many of the societies, the record of collaboration is a long and enviable one. The brief history of the Royal Architectural Institute records that when it was formed, in April 1907, an account written at the time quotes Edmund Burke, President of the Ontario Association of Architects, as follows: "never before, as far as I am aware, have we of the West, English-speaking members of the profession, had the pleasure of meeting in convention our friends and confreres of the Province of Quebec".

Notable achievements in the progress toward bilingualism and biculturalism are recorded; for the small closely knit organizations joined together by strong professional interests like the Landscape Architects and the Canadian League of Composers, progress has been, on the whole, a smooth one. But with bigger organizations, embracing the whole of Canada, the progress has been more difficult. But the overall picture is confident and optimistic. It is well expressed in the concluding statement by the Canadian Federation of Film Societies: "Our Federation, unlike many other groups, is already functioning in both of the cultures. We have experienced some of the benefits which can accrue from working together. With only a small expenditure we can see how we can improve our position with respect to bringing the two cultures closer; and furthermore we are sure that many other such organizations can do the same.

It is certain that the best way to bring about a closer relationship between the two groups is to bring them together for some other reason, for it is only when they unite unselfconsciously in some common cause will they realize that their common interests are greater than their differences."

The Question of Unity

The Conference believes that the issue lying behind the Commission's enquiry into the problem of bilingualism and biculturalism is one of national unity in the largest sense: the drawing together of all parts of the country into a single community in which the two main cultures and the cultures of other ethnic groups keep their identity but understand each other and work together in the interests of one nation.

If an organization is truly national in character, with due representation from Quebec, a project involving the expenses of a meeting, and travel costs to bring its leaders together, is validly bicultural, no matter where the meeting is held. Thus, a conference, workshop or seminar held in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto or Halifax at which there is French representation is deserving of support in the interests of national unity.

The Dangers of Isolation

The Conference supports the Canadian Theatre Centre in the hope that the Commission will forcefully reject the contention that the arts are an instrument of education and therefore solely a matter of provincial concern. If we are to have one nation, the arts must be the concern of the nation as well as the province. Canada's unity would be imperilled if Quebec opted out of the arts, with her own Canada Council, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, National Film Board and National Gallery. The isolation of two cultures will weaken each of them. The arts cannot flourish under parochialism. The Conference is, of course, opposed to any dilution of regional artistic expression in a search for a specious togetherness. It is the constant exchange between strong indigenous groups which will not only break down isolation but enrich the development of each.



In his brief to the Commission, Dr. Evan Turner makes an appropriate comment on this situation: "When chauvinism is responsible, as it is repeatedly, for appraising and collecting exclusively the paintings of one's own group, whether French or English, one is certainly not gaining the full advantages of the Canadian situation. To cite a personal example, I have been told by a distinguished French-speaking artist of Montreal that, given my background, I am unable to judge and appreciate properly the achievements of French-speaking Canadian painters. This artist has every right to question my taste but when he believes that my criteria of judgment are inadequate because I am not of French-speaking background, he underestimates the local achievement by implying the existence of a double standard. While this is certainly an extremist attitude, I have nonetheless encountered various cases when absorption in the achievement of one's group bars truly objective appreciation."

The emphasis on the interchange of jurors in several of the supporting submissions is evidence of how strongly artists feel that the quality of art will improve through inter-communication, exchange, and the sharing of technique and experience. One sure way to respect and understanding is that each of the two communities should recognize and know the best in the creative expression of the other. This is the surest way to destroy the deep prejudices and animosities which beset us. The motto of UNESCO, "Wars are made in the minds of men", can be extended to our situation in Canada. The dissension between French and English is in the minds of the two peoples. The arts can best reach to that malaise and prejudice of mind.

The final comment on the dangers and futility of the isolation of the two cultures is that the artists themselves will not stand for it. They want the wider audience - an audience wider than that tied to one language or one segment of Canadian society.

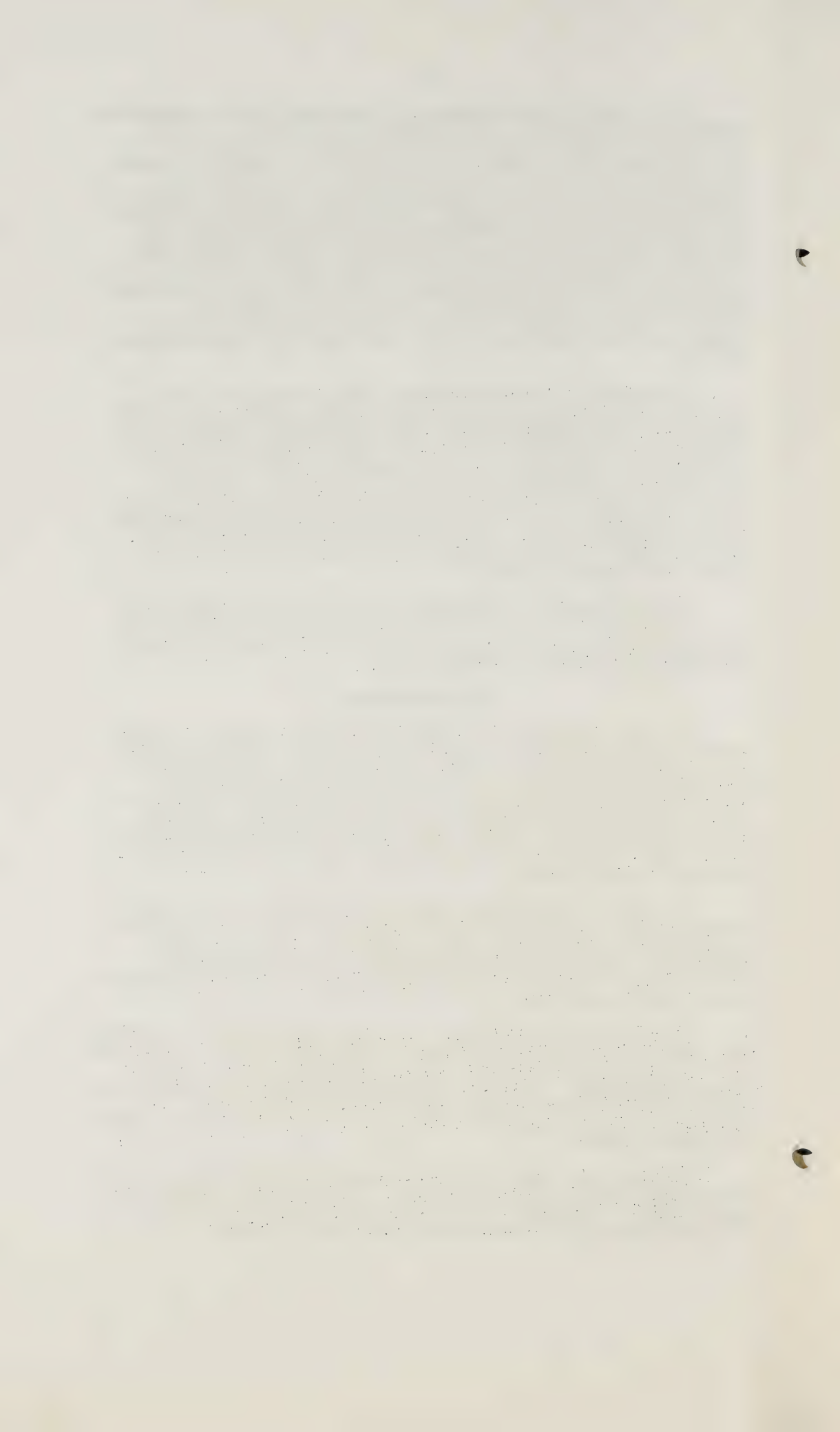
The Golden Apple

The whole issue of biculturalism has arisen for a number of complex reasons. Most significant of them is that Canada has failed to support the arts adequately. As a country, we are now past the pioneering era. We should be most interested in the quality of life, now that we no longer need worry about subsistence. It is our contention that a more vigorous exchange between French and English-speaking cultures would in fact strengthen both. It is simply a matter of the price we are prepared to pay. Only a gross national people measure their happiness by the gross national product.

The share of the national wealth which the arts receive is sadly disproportionate to that which they produce. For example, although the Canada Council spends approximately \$3 million on all the arts and humanities in Canada, \$5.5 million per annum are spent annually on military bands. \$3 million is what England gives each year to the Covent Garden Opera Company alone.

Of course the arts cost money. The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism can't find out what it wants without money. Nor can the artists and art organizations of Canada do anything about the crisis in Canada without money. The Royal Commission is spending a considerable sum to make Canadians aware of the crisis in the life of our nation. How much more is needed to meet this crisis and to ensure the future of Canada as a united country?

The Government budget for cultural exchanges with countries of French expression is \$1 million per year. Surely, in the interests of a united Canada, a comparable sum should be set aside to increase communication between English Canadians and their French confrères!



General Recommendations

1. The Conference welcomes the action of the Federal Government in assigning a major role to the arts in Centennial Celebrations, and in providing strong financial support for cultural programmes. It urges a continuation of this support after 1967.

The report of Seminar 65 strongly recommends the continued expansion of these programmes developed through the resources of the Centennial Commission.

2. The Conference strongly supports the recommendation of the Canadian Theatre Centre that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National Film Board could and should do more to confront the Canadian people with the work of our national performing organizations and artists.

Support from these two agencies would help them to achieve their full potential and make a greater contribution to Canadian unity.

3. More financial assistance should be given to organizations in the visual and environmental arts. The present imbalance between support for these groups and for the performing arts should be corrected.

A significant feature of our submission is the association of five important organizations in the visual arts (three national, two provincial) with the Conference. Their submissions point to a fact which the Canada Council is already aware of: there is an imbalance between the support for the performing arts and the promotion of the visual arts. These are organizations which have for years made important contributions, getting along entirely with volunteer effort, supported by a small membership fee (except for the Ontario Society of Artists which has a tiny grant from the Ontario Government - and how much it has accomplished with this small sum to assist it!)

These organizations are ready to extend their activities, to enter into a more creative partnership with their fellow French artists, and to become truly national, bilingual and bicultural in their organization and activity. The Conference urgently asks the Commissioners to recommend that they be given considerable financial assistance to achieve these goals.

4. The Canadian Conference of the Arts supports the Canadian Authors Association in its request that the sum of \$250,000.00 annually be made available for the translation of works of Canadian literature from French into English and from English into French.

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PROJECTS DESERVING FINANCIAL SUPPORT

1. Employment of Bilingual Executive or Secretarial Staff

This is a prime requisite for all associations that seek to be truly national in their activities. The organizations taking part in this submission which have achieved success have done so with the aid of such help. In its brief to the Royal Commission, the Dominion Drama Festival records that the Festival made claim for the first time to being a bilingual organization in 1960, when it was notably aided by the Quebec Government's grant for a full time French-speaking member of the permanent staff.

In its supplement to the brief which it presented earlier to the Commission, the Canadian Museums Association points out that as a result of a grant from the Canadian Centennial Commission, it has been able to appoint a Field Director, assisted by a bilingual secretary, and establish an office in Ottawa. This has inaugurated a new period of collaboration with museums and galleries in Quebec.

The list of activities which the Canadian Handicrafts Guild proposes for the bilingual Director which it would like to employ is an indication of the progress that can and should be made in a new stage of the Guild's career.

Many of these organizations have struggled along for years with volunteer help. The time has come when volunteer help is not enough, if they are to serve the nation well.

Where the workers in these organizations are artists, writers, composers, painters, artist-craftsmen, depending on their creative work for a livelihood, the wear and tear of organizational activity has long been pushed to a point where it is unfair to them and unproductive in terms of Canada's creative expression. In its brief the Canadian League of Composers points out: "The professional demands upon the members of the organization have been so heavy that it is difficult for them to find time for meetings or organizational work. (All Canadian composers are actively engaged as teachers or performers.)" Surely in an affluent society attention should be paid to its modest request for an annual grant (\$1,000.) to enable it to employ a part-time bilingual secretary.

Requests for Assistance

Canadian Federation of Film Societies	\$1,500
Canadian Opera Company	3,000
Canadian League of Composers	1,050
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	500
National Ballet Guild of Canada	5,000
The Canadian Authors Association	2,000
Canadian Society of Landscape Architects	2,000
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	500
Canadian Guild of Potters	7,000
Canadian Handicrafts Guild	12,000
Sculptors' Society of Canada	900
	<hr/>
	\$35,450

Note: In its submission, the Canadian Players Foundation states that it is already receiving some subsidy from the Canada Council, from the Centennial Commission, and from provincial governments. For this reason it makes no direct request for aid to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. However, it points out that to carry out its significant project in ideal terms it should be able to employ a bilingual booking-manager, and a bilingual secretary, at a suggested cost of \$15,000 per annum.

2. Translation, Publication and Distribution in the Second Language.

Language is a barrier to intercommunication. Our organizations request help in translating and sending out letters, in preparing bilingual entry forms and catalogues, in making their news bulletins and magazines bilingual, and generally in making the operation of their organization embrace the two cultures easily.

The Canadian Conference of the Arts strongly supports the recommendation of the Canadian Theatre Centre that more financial aid should be provided in the field of publishing with respect to the performing arts, and that there is need for "Risk-Capital" to encourage original creation and the translation and dissemination of existing and new material.

Requests for Assistance

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada	\$1,000
Les Grands Ballets Canadiens	3,000
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	2,000
The National Ballet Guild of Canada	7,500
Canadian Society of Landscape Architects	4,850
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	2,000
The Art Institute of Ontario	4,000
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	2,000
Canadian Guild of Potters	<u>2,500</u>
	\$28,850

Single Publication or Translation Projects

The Canadian Society of Canadian Painter- Etchers and Engravers	\$ 2,500
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	10,000
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	18,000
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	<u>8,000</u>
	\$38,500

3. Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Annual Meetings and Exhibition Openings.

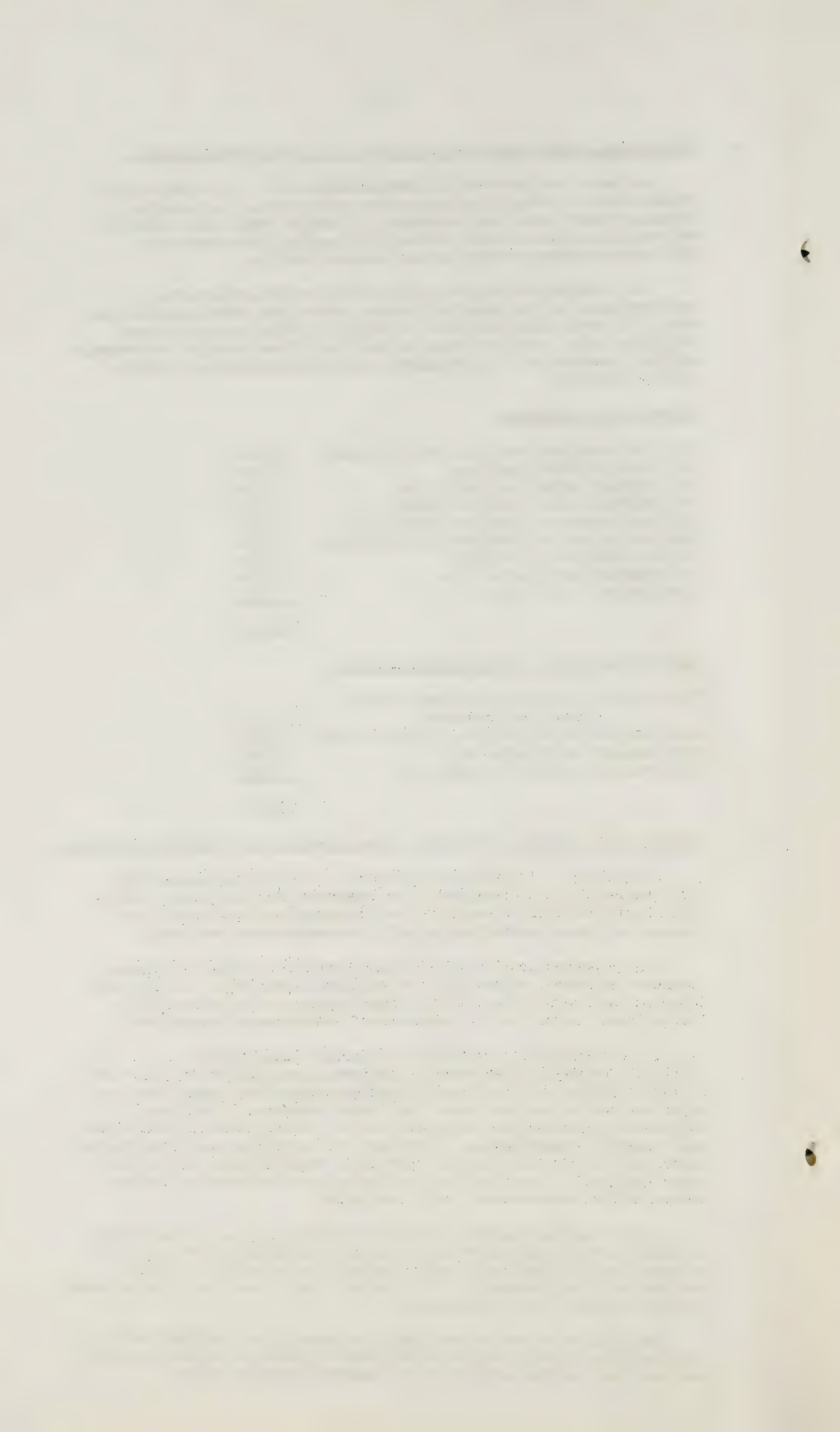
A meeting is "a gathering of minds". In the encouragement of bilingualism and biculturalism, it is important that judicious assistance should be given to meetings when the creative results and the increase of mutual understanding will obviously merit such help.

Many expenses are involved in such meetings; rental of premises, speakers' expenses, secretarial and organizational help. But the most important and costly item, if such meetings are to be successful in the bilingual sense, is the provision of simultaneous translation.

It is important to remember that perfect bilingualism is difficult for English Canadians to achieve, particularly for those not living in Quebec or other French speaking communities where there are opportunities to hear and speak the French language. If bilingual conferences, seminars and workshops are to succeed there must be direct and complete communication. With the best intentions and considerable experience one may fail to grasp precisely what has been said in the other language. Therefore, the cost of such meetings should include provision for instantaneous oral translation.

As the Canadian Museums Association points out, such translation facilities are beyond the reach of the average organization. It is to be hoped that the Commission will recommend, as a matter of policy, assistance in this respect. It is the only way to achieve a satisfactory dialogue between the two languages.

Worthy of note are the workshops proposed by the National Ballet Guild and the Canadian League of Composers. These and similar projects are important for the development of Canada's creative talent.



Requests for Assistance

Canadian League of Composers	\$3,000
Les Grands Ballets Canadiens	6,000
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	500
National Ballet Guild of Canada	50,000
The Canadian Authors Association	2,000
Canadian Society of Landscape Architects	1,500
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	500
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	2,500
Canadian Guild of Potters	<u>2,000</u>
	\$68,000

Single Conference

Canadian League of Composers	\$50,000
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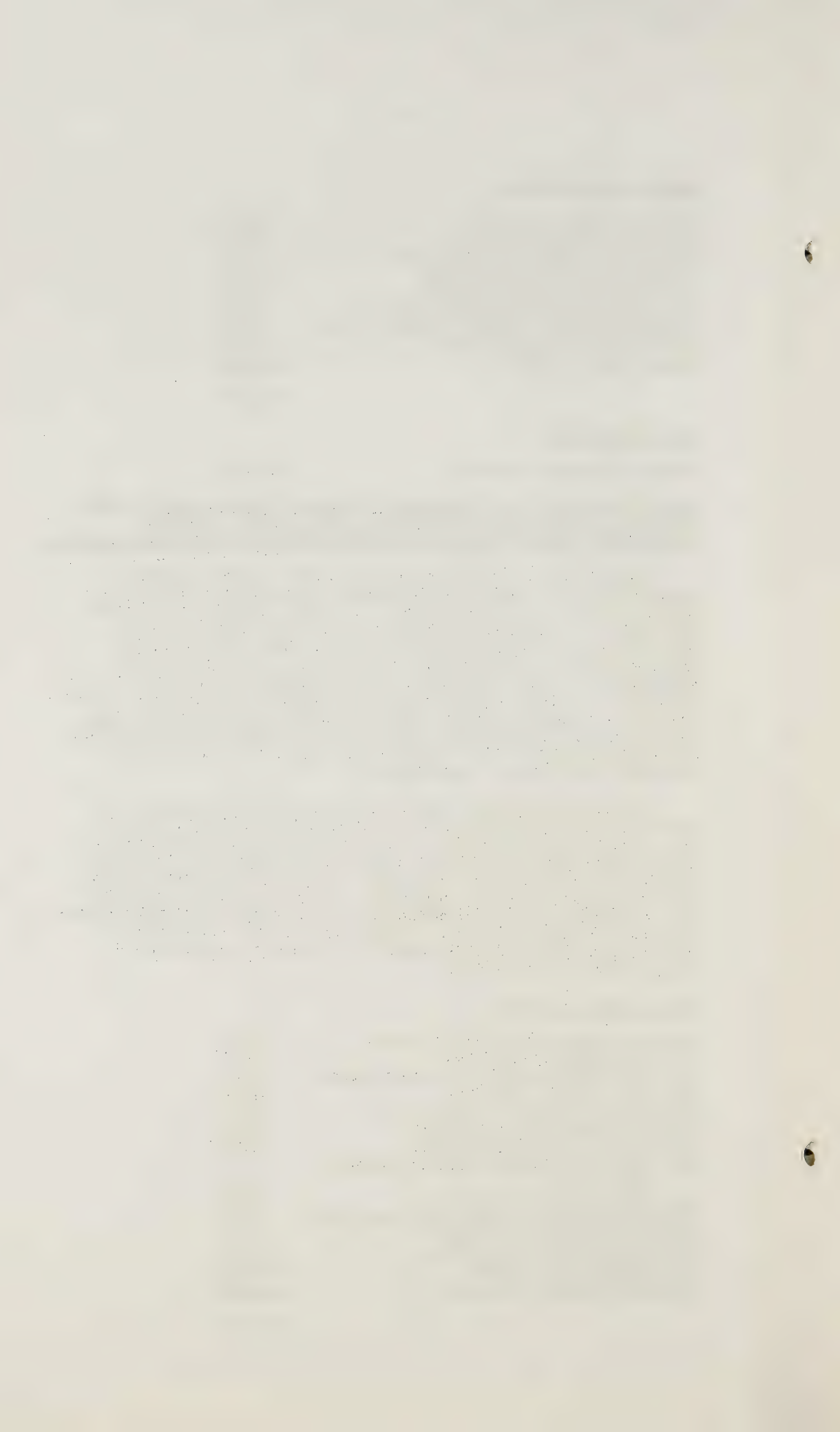
4. Travel Grants for Administrative and Executive Personnel, and to Bring Members of Organizations Together from Coast to Coast to Attend Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Annual Meetings and Exhibition Openings.

The high cost of travel is one of the main reasons why many organizations have been unable to establish successful collaboration between Ontario and Quebec members. And travel from the West and from the Maritimes to Montreal and Toronto is so costly that in practice most "national" organizations are centred in these two cities. If Canadian unity is to be preserved in the face of our "geographical absurdity", the flow of personnel from the extreme East and West to the two central provinces - Ontario as well as Quebec - and from the central provinces - Ontario as well as Quebec - outward to East and West must be subsidized. Travel grants would make it possible to spread executive membership in national arts organizations across the country, and to increase French speaking participation.

Several organizations speak of the difficulty they experience in getting a quorum, particularly at their executive meetings. To ask hard pressed leaders in the arts to pay their travel expenses as well as to give their time is asking the impossible - except for a few who are wealthy enough to bear such an expense. Assistance in meeting travel costs would make it easier to persuade members to serve on committees and in executive positions, and would make the operation of these organizations much more effective. If such travel grants bring them into contact with French cultural leaders, the cause of tolerance and co-operation is well served.

Requests for Assistance

Canadian Federation of Film Societies	\$2,000
Canadian League of Composers	1,000
The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada	2,500
Les Grande Ballets Canadiens	4,000
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	1,150.
National Ballet Guild of Canada	5,000
The Canadian Authors Association	1,500.
The Society of Canadian Painters-Etchers and Engravers	1,000.
The Ontario Society of Artists	1,600.
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	5,000.
The Art Institute of Ontario	500
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	5,000
Canadian Guild of Potters	13,000
Sculptors' Society of Canada	<u>1,200</u>
	\$44,450.



5. Tours and Concerts

This is the central and also the most costly activity for the performing arts. The national performing arts groupstaking part in our submission receive some financial support for their tours, in both French and English speaking Canada. Another type of tour is to other countries, as with the National Ballet tour of the United States, and the performances of Les Feu Follets in several centres in England in the recent Commonwealth Arts Festival. The Stratford Shakesperean Festival production of Henry V, employing both French and English speaking actors, and the Molière performances by the Théâtre de Nouveau Monde at Stratford were significant examples of bicultural ventures.

The submission of the Canadian Players Foundation states the peculiar value of the performances of Les Jeunes Comediens in the second tongue: "As cultural ambassadors whose link with their public is their work, they meet their English-speaking audiences through a common interest; by far the most valuable method of exchange since it is then entirely mutual."

The tours of Les Jeunes Comediens have added value because of the post-performance discussions between the young audiences and their visiting French Canadian friends.

As pointed out in the recommendation of the Canadian Theatre Centre, none of these performing arts organizations is being used to its full potential. More financial support is needed if they are to play the effective role which they can play in bringing Canadians together.

The Canadian Players Foundation, for example, suggests that ideally schools and universities should receive the performances of Les Jeunes Comediens free of charge. This would require approximately \$70,000 in subsidy.

The success of the National Youth Orchestra and Les Jeunes Comediens leads to the conclusion that stronger support should be given such young companies so that they can perform in the alternate language as instruments of national understanding. The Conference agrees with the Canadian Theatre Centre that we need a National Youth Theatre performing in English for French speaking communities, and youthful touring studio groups, attached to the National Ballet and Canadian Opera Company, touring across Canada to perform in smaller communities and to schools and universities.

The Canadian League of Composers points to the significant achievements of the concerts of new Canadian music which it has presented. The League's request for assistance in continuing these concerts and commissioning specific new works is one that deserves careful attention.

Requests for Assistance

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens	\$25,000
Canadian League of Composers	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$35,000

6. The Preparation, Circulation and Exchange of Exhibitions.

For the visual and environmental arts, this is also the core activity, and the most costly.

The importance of exhibitions in revealing the character and spirit of different parts of the country cannot be over-estimated. They can serve a purpose that many words cannot accomplish. Those that are now organized are too often on a tentative and irregular basis, and seldom serve to knit the two founding races together as they might.

Three types of exhibitions should be supported. The first is the circuit of French Canadian exhibitions, large and small, throughout English speaking Canada. Such exhibitions as Treasures of Quebec should not remain the sole preserve of Ottawa and Quebec. The second is the circulation throughout Quebec of exhibitions, large and small, originating in the various sections of English speaking Canada. The third is the exhibition sent to other nations, particularly where it is national and bicultural in character.

At present, there is widespread dissatisfaction among English Canadian artists because both in the selection of paintings for Canadian exhibits sent abroad and in the choice of artists to represent Canada in international exhibitions, the scales are too often loaded on the French side. In the new era of closer cooperation between English and French artists, art organizations, art schools, museums and galleries envisaged by the Conference, these tensions and difficulties would disappear, and the image which Canada presents abroad would be a fair and balanced one, acceptable to the entire Canadian artistic community.

A considerable item in the cost of an exhibition is the printing of the catalogue. Organizations associated with the Conference point out that they would like to print their catalogue in French as well as English, but are unable to do so because of the costs of translation and dual printing. The preparation of bilingual entry forms is an added expense. Grants should be available to meet these expenses, as well as to assist in the cost of the exhibition and its wide circulation.

With substantial financial support, our national and provincial organizations in the visual and environmental arts could make a big contribution to bicultural understanding and cooperation. The barriers between artists in Quebec and the rest of Canada could be broken down. Provincial organizations like the Ontario Society of Artists could bring in Quebec painters as members of their juries; with financial help in preparing a bilingual catalogue and in meeting travel costs, their exhibitions could be sent to larger centres in Quebec, and sections could be toured to smaller communities. Reciprocal arrangements could be made for exhibitions of French Canadian paintings to be toured throughout Ontario.

On a government or educational level the activities of organizations like the Art Institute of Ontario could be greatly increased so that the travelling exhibitions (with lecturer) now taken to schools and small communities throughout the province could be toured throughout Quebec as well. The Quebec government might arrange a reciprocal service.

Our national arts organizations, with generous financial assistance, could begin a vigorous program to make their image and activities truly bicultural and national - increasing both their membership and executive strength in Quebec and in the west and east, and sponsoring exhibitions which in preparation and circulation would promote cooperation and understanding between the two founding races and other ethnic groups in all parts of Canada. All five visual arts organizations associated with the conference in this submission ask for assistance in promoting exhibitions; also three member organizations - the Canadian Guild of Potters, the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, the Canadian Handicrafts Guilds. These requests deserve careful attention.

An interesting proposal is that made by the Society of Canadian Painters-Etchers and Engravers, for bilingual information offices and a shipping depot to serve art societies.

An example of significant bicultural achievement was the exhibition "Quebec Master Craftsman" in Toronto, presented at the request of the Ontario Guild of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. Ontario is to reciprocate with an exhibition of Ontario crafts to be shown at the Montreal "Galerie des Artisans".

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations of the study.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It includes the data collection methods, the sample size, and the statistical methods used for data analysis.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It includes the findings of the study and the conclusions drawn from the results.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It includes the practical implications of the study and the theoretical implications of the study.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study. It includes the limitations of the study and the suggestions for future research.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the conclusion of the study. It includes the main findings of the study and the overall conclusion of the study.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the references of the study. It includes the list of references used in the study.

Requests for Assistance

The Canadian Society of Graphic Arts	\$ 1,800
The Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers	500
The Ontario Society of Artists	10,000
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	3,500
The Art Institute of Ontario	6,000
Canadian Guild of Potters	<u>8,000</u>
	\$29,800

Request for individual grants and for a programme of exhibitions extending over several years:

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects	\$ 2,000
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	<u>30,000</u>
	\$32,000

7. Prizes, Commissions and Awards

The Canadian Conference of the Arts supports the recommendation of the Canadian Theatre Centre that more support is required to create and retain in Canada a body of talent capable of original creation for drama, opera, and music. This is the very heart of the nation's creative organism.

One has only to reflect on the results achieved by the international competition for designs for the Toronto City Hall, on the success of the awards offered for new plays by the Dominion Drama Festival, and on the many significant works of dance, opera and music which have resulted from commissions, to realize the importance of monetary rewards for successful achievement in the arts.

These prizes, commissions and awards are already being offered by the Canada Council, provincial agencies, private corporations and individual donors.

In this submission we are particularly concerned with the bicultural value of prizes offered in the visual arts. For many years the Province of Quebec has rewarded its artists with generous prizes and travelling fellowships. Fellowships have also been awarded to painters by the Canada Council. Both the Royal Canadian Academy and the Ontario Society of Artists have offered prizes donated by the individuals and companies which have added greatly to the interest of their exhibitions and which have attracted many French speaking artists.

The Academy awards particularly led several important French Canadian painters to submit canvasses, although the prizes offered were less than those offered by the Quebec Government.

Three of the visual arts societies submitting briefs have included prizes in their budgets for exhibitions, hoping that with extensive publicity in Quebec and bilingual entry forms and catalogues they will secure the friendly cooperation of their fellow artists in Quebec. The Conference supports these moves as valid in the progress towards closer collaboration between artists of the two language groups.

Requests for Assistance

The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	\$ 300
The Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers	300
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	<u>1,000</u>
	\$1,600

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8. Exchange of Personnel and Invitations to Visiting Artists, Performers, Lecturers and Jury Members.

Four types of proposals are made in the supporting submissions. The Canadian League of Composers would like to continue its policy of inviting French-speaking composers to attend the premieres of their works, and to be present at the rehearsals in Toronto and other English-speaking centres; and to extend reciprocal invitations in Quebec. Les Grands Ballets Canadiens would like to invite guest performers and choreographers to assist in its programmes. Both the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects are concerned to establish and maintain high standards in instruction in their professions. The R.A.I.C. has a visiting committee of four architects, one always a French-speaking architect, which visits the various schools of architecture. The Canadian Society of Landscape Architects asks for a small grant to enable visiting jury members to participate on the juries of architectural schools and design schools.

All four societies of painters and the Canadian Guild of Potters request assistance in bringing in jury members from other provinces, particularly Quebec. Such juries are effective in establishing uniform and higher standards in the visual arts, and in combatting the parochial or narcissistic tendencies which may develop when one sector lives too much to itself.

Requests for Assistance

Canadian League of Composers	\$ 500
Les Grands Ballets Canadiens	5,000
Canadian Society of Landscape Architects	950
The Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers	1,000
The Ontario Society of Artists	3,000
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	1,000
Canadian Guild of Potters	2,500
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	<u>1,000</u>
	\$14,950

9. Training, Education and Scholarships

All bilingual and bicultural projects are essentially "educational". But if Canada is to make progress toward a genuine bilingualism and biculturalism, her hope is with the young. In the theatre, for example, perhaps the two most successful projects, from the standpoint of achieving the goals of the Royal Commission, are our co-lingual National Theatre School and the tours of Les Jeunes Comediens. In music and ballet, equally successful, are Les Jeunesses Musicales, the National Youth Orchestra, and the National Ballet School. On the primary, the secondary school, and the college level the performing and visual arts have powerful allies in teachers who want their students to realize that the second language they are teaching is a living thing, expressing a great cultural heritage which is the equal of their own.

The Canadian Conference of the Arts agrees with the Canadian Theatre Centre that more financial support is urgently needed for the National Theatre School and other training organizations and institutions as a foundation for national activity in the performing arts.

The training programmes proposed by the Canadian Museums Association are an interesting example of this significant kind of project.

Requests for Assistance

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects	\$ 5,000
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	5,000
The Ontario Society of Artists	12,000
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	2,500
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	<u>8,200</u>
	\$32,700

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10. Bilingual Training

The request for assistance in language training was first made by the Canadian Opera Company. Because of its tours and its increasing contact with Quebec organizations, the use of French by C.O.C. personnel is becoming more and more necessary. Three other organizations would take advantage of this assistance in bilingual training if it were available.

Requests for Assistance

Canadian Opera Company	\$ 1,800
National Ballet Guild of Canada	600
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	1,000
Canadian Guild of Potters	<u>1,200</u>
	\$ 4,600

11. Auditioning and Recruitment

Both the National Ballet Guild and the Canadian Opera Company seek resources to bring young artists to Toronto for auditions. Les Grands Ballets Canadiens proposes a bilingual training programme to recruit personnel in its specialized fields. Both the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour and the Canadian Society of Graphic Art propose recruitment programmes to increase their representation in Quebec and other provinces.

Requests for Assistance in auditioning and recruitment

Canadian Opera Company	\$ 1,000
Les Grands Ballets Canadiens	5,000
National Ballet Guild of Canada	1,000
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	500
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	<u>1,000</u>
	\$ 8,500

SUMMARY

Requests for Annual Grants

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada	\$ 3,500
Canadian League of Composers	15,550
National Ballet Guild of Canada	69,100
Canadian Federation of Film Societies	3,500
Les Grands Ballets Canadiens	48,000
Canadian Society of Landscape Architects	14,300
The Canadian Authors Association	5,500
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	26,500
Canadian Opera Company	5,800
Canadian Guild of Potters	39,700
Sculptors' Society of Canada	2,100
The Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers	2,800
The Ontario Society of Artists	26,600
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	16,500
The Art Institute of Ontario	10,500
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	<u>17,450</u>
	\$307,400

Requests for Individual Grants

Canadian League of Composers	\$ 50,000
Canadian Society of Landscape Architects	2,000
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	48,000
The Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers	12,500
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	10,000
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	<u>8,000</u>
	\$130,500

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CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF THE ARTS

HISTORY AND AIMS

The Canadian Arts Council was formally constituted on December 5th, 1945, with a membership of sixteen national organizations. It grew out of the united action of these societies in presenting proposals for government encouragement of the Arts to the House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment on June 21st, 1944.

With the establishment of the Canada Council, the name was changed to the Canadian Conference of the Arts.

It is the purpose of the Canadian Conference of the Arts to further the cultural development of the Canadian people, to work for the encouragement and advancement of the arts in Canada, and to serve the highest interests of Canadian creative artists.

Officers

President:	Arthur Gelber
Past President:	Robert Elie
Vice-Presidents:	Philip Torno
	Gilles Lefebvre
	A. F. Key
Treasurer:	J. M. Reynolds
Secretary:	David J. Ongley, Q. C.
Chairman, Advisory Board:	John C. Parkin
National Director:	Alan Jarvis

Brief Committee

Herman Voaden, Chairman
David Silcox
Alan Jarvis
Arthur Gelber

Toronto, November 27, 1965.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF THE ARTSCONFERENCE CANADIENNE DES ARTSBRIEF TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION

on

BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISMPART IISupporting Submissions by Member Societies of the Conference

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The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada	1
Canadian League of Composers	4
National Ballet Guild of Canada	7
Canadian Federation of Film Societies	10
Les Grands Ballets Canadiens	13
Canadian Society of Landscape Architects	21
The Canadian Authors Association	25
Canadian Museums Association	30
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The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	40
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Royal Winnipeg Ballet	57
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Supporting Submissions by Societies Associated with the Conference in this Presentation

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The Ontario Society of Artists	27
Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour	32
The Art Institute of Ontario	38
The Canadian Society of Graphic Art	58

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The Conference expects to receive supporting statements from three other member organizations at a later date:

The Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation
The Town Planning Institute of Canada
The Dominion Drama Festival

(The Dominion Drama Festival is preparing a supplement to its brief to the Royal Commission and will make this document available to the Conference in support of our proposals.)

The following members of the Conference have not prepared submissions; it is possible that some of them may later submit supporting statements.

Actors Equity Association
The Canadian Ballet Festival Association
The Canadian Federation of Music Teachers Association
The Canadian Society for Education through Art
The Guild of Canadian Weavers
The National Youth Orchestra
The Society of Typographic Designers of Canada

Several other arts organizations have expressed an interest in cooperating with the Conference in its final presentation to the Commission.

The following six civic and provincial Arts Councils - members of the Conference - were not asked to make submissions:

Arvida Arts and Crafts Committee
Brantford Arts Council
Calgary Allied Arts Council
Community Arts Council of Vancouver
St. Catherines and District Arts Council
Nova Scotia Arts Council

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

The R.A.I.C. associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

The R.A.I.C. was formed in April 1907. Its stated aims at that time were "to promote and conserve the honour and dignity of the profession". An account written at the time quotes Edmund Burke, President of the Ontario Association of Architects, as follows: "never before, as far as I am aware, have we of the West, English-speaking members of the profession, had the pleasure of meeting in convention our friends and confrères of the Province of Quebec."

Executive, and administrative officers (with city of residence)

Officers

President:	Gérard Venne, Quebec
Past President:	Dr. F. Bruce Brown, Toronto
Vice-President:	C. A. E. Fowler, Halifax
Honorary Secretary:	James W. Strutt, Ottawa
Honorary Treasurer:	James E. Searle, Winnipeg

Administrative Staff

Executive Director:	Fred W. Price, Ottawa
Executive Secretary:	Maurice G. Holdham, Ottawa

First Project

- (a) Total membership; a break-down of this figure among the provinces; number of French speaking members; general comment on degree of bilingualism and co-operation already achieved; difficulties.

Alberta	174
British Columbia	294
Manitoba	175
New Brunswick	30
Newfoundland	17
Nova Scotia	61
Ontario	1,152
Quebec	800
	<hr/>
	2,703

Language problems are used as a major factor in support of Quebec's possible withdrawal from the R.A.I.C., which has been voiced by a minority group, but is quite disturbing.

- (b) Request for bilingual executive or secretarial help.

The Executive Director is bilingual; no real problems here.

- (c) Request for help in translating, printing and circulating material relating to the activities of the organization.

If financial assistance could be received, all articles in the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Journal could be translated into the other tongue, thereby creating much more reader interest in Quebec.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

Second Project

- (a) Number of executive and general meetings now held.

Four to six executive meetings of the Council of the R.A.I.C. (Provincial Representatives).

- (b) Request for grants-in-aid for travel:

- (1) for administrative personnel
- (2) for executive and committee members

- (1) No problem.

- (2) Several important committees cannot carry on efficiently because of the expense of meeting -- these include two most important committees, one on Education and the other on Research.

On the average, each of five committees might involve 5 people travelling three times per year.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,500.00

Third Project

Conferences, exhibition openings.

The only regular conference is the R.A.I.C. Annual Assembly, the location of which alternates between Eastern and Western Canada each year. Every three years, there is a travelling exhibition of the Massey Medals for Architecture submissions.

- (i) Travel costs: number of members to be brought to meetings.

Not applicable. Members generally look after their own costs. Council Executive have their expenses paid.

- (ii) Speakers' expenses: organizational, translation, and other costs of these meetings.

Speakers for the Annual Assembly are taken as part of our operating expenses. Since it is not feasible to have more than one Assembly per year, this is not a huge item on our budget.

Fourth Project

Exhibitions which have been or are now being circulated. Comments on these. Difficulties. Degree of bicultural co-operation achieved.

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Massey Medals, as referred to above; there is an exhibit on tour at the present time. The National Gallery bears most of the expense for the tour. In Quebec only Montreal has shown any interest in this exhibit, despite the fact that several Quebec architects are represented.

There are also three 'one shot' tours sponsored in the last year and one-half:

Historic Architecture of Canada
Swedish Town Planning (despite request for
bilingual captions,
this was received with
English captions only)

An exhibition of examples of Artist/Architect Collaboration is now available for tour.

Fifth Project

- (a) Experience with exchange of personnel, or invitations to visiting artists, performers, lecturers, or jury members.

One Visiting Committee (four Architects) to the various Schools of Architecture, includes always one French-speaking Architect.

- (b) Details of proposed exchanges or invitations.

A "visite" by French-speaking Architects and their wives to Toronto for a weekend is under consideration.

Sixth Project

"Educational" projects already undertaken or contemplated.

The Visiting Committee referred to above, upon request from a Provincial Association, pays a visit to an established school or advises on the establishment and formation of a new school.

TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS

\$3,500.00

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Second block of handwritten text, appearing as several lines of script.

Third block of handwritten text, continuing the narrative or list.

Fourth block of handwritten text, showing some distinct words and phrases.

Fifth block of handwritten text, located in the lower middle section.

Sixth block of handwritten text, appearing as a few lines of script.

Seventh block of handwritten text, showing some legible words.

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CANADIAN LEAGUE OF COMPOSERS

The Canadian League of Composers associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada

History and Aims

The Canadian League of Composers was formed in 1951.

Its aims are to encourage the composition of Canadian music and to make it widely known throughout Canada and abroad.

Executive

Past President:	John Weinzwieg (Toronto)
President:	Jean Papineau-Couture (Montreal)
Vice-President:	Otto Joachim (Montreal)
Treasurer:	Istvan Anhalt (Montreal)
Secretary:	Francois Morel (Montreal)
Executive:	Claremont Pepin (Montreal) Kelsey Jones (Montreal) Robert Fleming (Montreal) Jean Vallerand (Montreal)

First Project

- (a) Total membership; a break-down of this figure among the provinces; number of French speaking members; general comment on degree of bilingualism and co-operation already achieved; difficulties.

Total Membership:	52
Ontario:	22
Quebec:	22
Manitoba:	1
Saskatchewan:	1
British Columbia:	5
Alberta:	1
French speaking members:	26

There have been occasional periods of strain and difficulty, but in the main the organization has functioned successfully bilingually since its formation.

- (b) Request for bilingual executive or secretarial help.

The professional demands upon the members of the organization have been so heavy that it is difficult for them to find time for meetings or organizational work. (All Canadian composers are actively engaged as teachers or performers.)

The organization needs a part-time executive secretary.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5408 S. DICKINSON DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RESEARCH REPORT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5408 S. DICKINSON DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RESEARCH REPORT

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- (c) Request for help in translating, printing and circulating material relating to the activities of the organization.

At the present time volunteer help is called upon to translate bulletins and annual reports. This is not always satisfactory.

Estimated cost per annum \$50.00

Second Project

- (a) Number of executive and general meetings now held. Where held. Difficulties in meeting travel costs. Degree of co-operation between the two language groups already achieved.

One general meeting.
Five executive meetings.

We have difficulty securing satisfactory attendance at general meetings.

A grant is needed to enable members to attend from the west and from Toronto (or Montreal).

- (b) Request for grants-in-aid for travel.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

Third Project

- (a) Conferences which have been held.

The League organized the first North American International Conference of Composers at Stratford in 1960.

- (b) Proposed conference.

The League has under active consideration another International Conference of Composers in 1967.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (i) Travel costs | \$20,000.00 |
| (ii) Organizational, translation and other costs | \$30,000.00 |

Fourth Project

- (a) Concerts which have been presented. Comments on these. Difficulties. Degree of bicultural co-operation achieved.

During the League's existence it has presented over forty concerts of Canadian music in the major cities of Canada.

The only difficulties were financial.

These concerts were chiefly responsible for the introduction of music by French Canadian composers to English speaking Canada. Music by English speaking composers received reciprocal treatment in Quebec.

The concert activity of the League influenced the programming of the major symphony orchestras in Canada. It also led to many commissions for our composers.

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(b) Details of projected concerts.

Concerts of new music are costly. A symphony orchestra costs \$6,000.00 for one evening, with additional rehearsal for unfamiliar works.

Substantial grants are needed if concerts of new Canadian music are to be presented in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

The League feels that it is desirable that it be able to commission specific new works.

Estimated cost per annum \$10,000.00

Fifth Project

(a) Experience with exchange of personnel, or invitations to visiting performers.

French speaking composers are invited to attend the premieres of their works and to be present at the rehearsal sessions in Toronto and other English speaking centres; reciprocal invitations are extended in Quebec.

(b) Details of proposed exchanges or invitations.

The League would like to continue this policy.

Estimated cost per annum \$500.00

Sixth Project

Proposed training project.

The League would like to be able to engage musicians to present readings of music by young composers, to invited audiences.

These informal concerts could be moved from city to city each year. Both English and French speaking composers would be represented.

Estimated cost per annum \$3,000.00

Seventh Project

Experience in translating, publishing and distributing books and materials relating to literature and the arts.

The League has published an album of Canadian piano music, and a book of papers given at its International Conference of Composers in Stratford in 1960.

These activities are now undertaken by the Canadian Music Centre on behalf of Canadian composers.

TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS

Annual Projects	\$15,550.00
International Conference 1967	\$50,000.00

JOHN J. WEINZWEIG,
Past President,
Chairman of Brief Committee.

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NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA

The National Ballet Guild of Canada associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

The National Ballet Guild of Canada was formed in 1951. Its aim is to present classical and contemporary ballet, developing and employing Canadian dancers, choreographers, composers, designers, and technical and production personnel.

Executive, and administrative officers

Chairman of the Board:	Lt.-Gen. Guy Simonds (Ret.), Toronto
President:	Hamilton Cassels Jr., Q.C., Toronto
Vice-Presidents:	Andre Marcil, Montreal John M. Godfrey, Q.C., Toronto
Honorary Secretary:	Mrs. St. Clair Balfour Jr., Toronto
Artistic Director:	Celia Franca
Musical Director:	George Crum
General Manager:	B. Anthony Lawless

First Project

- (a) Total membership; a break-down of this figure among the provinces.

The personnel of the company come from many provinces in Canada, and represent a multiplicity of ethnic origins, including French Canadian.

The popular basis of support for the organization lies in branches of the Guild in 13 cities in Quebec and Ontario, and in a national board of directors drawn from many provinces.

- (b) Request for bilingual executive or secretarial help.

With its increasing activities and support in the province of Quebec, the Guild urgently needs a full-time bilingual secretary. One of the duties of this secretary would be to act as a liaison officer, bringing a closer rapport between the membership in the various branches.

Estimated cost per annum \$5,000.00

- (c) Request for help in preparing, printing and circulating material relating to the activities of the organization in the second language.

The preparation of publicity and program material in French is costly.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,500.00

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the nucleus. It is shown that the structure of the nucleus is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the molecule. It is shown that the structure of the molecule is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the crystal. It is shown that the structure of the crystal is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the solid. It is shown that the structure of the solid is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the liquid. It is shown that the structure of the liquid is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the gas. It is shown that the structure of the gas is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the plasma. It is shown that the structure of the plasma is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the structure of the universe. It is shown that the structure of the universe is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

Second Project

Request for grants-in-aid for travel for administrative personnel.

The liaison officer must travel extensively to co-ordinate the work of the branches, project new branches, and carry out an educational program with the branches.

Estimated cost per annum \$5,000.00

Third Project

Workshops.

The Guild has suffered from the lack of a workshop in which new ballets by Canadian choreographers, French and English, could be experimented with. The lack of workshop opportunities has retarded the development of native choreographers. The Guild would like to develop such a workshop program.

Estimated cost per annum \$50,000.00

Seventh Project

- (a) Experience in translating, publishing and distributing books and materials relating to the arts.

The Guild now publishes an expanded newsletter in regular magazine form, entitled Balletopics.

- (b) Proposal.

To issue this in the second language.

Estimated cost per annum \$5,000.00

Eighth Project

- (a) Difficulties experienced by executive or administrative personnel in use of the alternate language.

It is imperative that more of the administrative and technical personnel of the Guild have an adequate command of French.

- (b) Specific training project proposed: duration.

One staff member per year to be sent to a recognized language school to study French for a period of approximately 15 weeks.

Estimated cost per annum \$600.00

Ninth Project

- (a) Problems encountered in auditioning or recruitment.

It would be valuable to have resources to bring young developing artists to Toronto for auditions, resulting either in employment or in further instruction.

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(b) Proposal.

The Guild requests a grant to meet this need.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS

\$69,100.00

Arthur Gelber,
Director.



CANADIAN FEDERATION OF FILM SOCIETIES/
FEDERATION CANADIENNE DES CINE-CLUBS

The Canadian Federation of Film Societies associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

The Canadian Federation of Film Societies was formed in 1953 as the central organization for all English and French speaking film societies in Canada. Our purpose is to foster the appreciation of film as an art. This includes film of all sorts, ranging from feature length fictional film through documentary features and shorts and experimental films to educational films. To that end, our activities include:

- (a) Supplying member societies with information on, evaluation and critical analyses of films.
- (b) Maintaining extensive lists of films available in Canada.
- (c) Purchasing and leasing films for use of member societies.

The Federation's only purpose is the promotion of film in Canada, for both the English and French cultures.

Executive and Administrative Officers

Chairman:	G. E. Hall, Toronto
Treasurer:	A. M. Jubinville, Hull
Executive Secretary:	P. Morris, Ottawa
Liaison Officer (Societies):	Miss P. A. Thompson, Toronto
Liaison Officer (Distributors):	T. G. Johnson, Montreal
Information Officer:	Mrs. P. Williams, Vancouver
Bulletin Editor:	Mrs. D. MacPherson, Ottawa

Councillors:

O. C. Burritt, Toronto	R. Colledge, Kingston
A. H. Garmaise, Montreal	A. M. MacQuarrie, Toronto
P. Moreau, Hull	D. Murray, Edmonton
P. Ryan, Montreal	G. Warkentin, Toronto
K. Ewing, Regina	G. McDowell, Saskatoon
P. Roberts, Fredericton	B. Savedge, Rothesay, N.B.

First Project

- (a) Membership, activities and organization.

Membership comprises 95 societies with a total of 27,000 members, from St. John's, Newfoundland to Victoria, B.C. 75 societies with 23,000 members are English speaking and 20 societies with 4,000 members are French speaking. The Federation publishes a bimonthly bulletin for its members which contains both English and French articles. It has accumulated a large library of information in both languages which is available to all members. The executive comprises members of both cultures chosen basically for ability and not to achieve a balance. Meetings are conducted in English exclusively. The governing body, the Council, is elected

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1630 TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

CHAPTER I

THE CITY OF BOSTON, situated on the eastern point of the island of Nantuxet, in the county of Suffolk, was first settled in the year 1630, by a company of Puritan emigrants, who had fled from the persecutions of the Church of England, and sought refuge in the wilderness.

The first settlement was made on the site of the present city, and was called Boston, in honor of the Earl of Boston, who had been one of the principal promoters of the enterprise.

The first Governor of the city was John Winthrop, who was elected in the year 1630. He was a man of great ability and energy, and his administration was marked by a series of reforms, which laid the foundation of the city's future greatness.

The first church in the city was the First Church of Christ and Saints, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of churches in the city.

The first school in the city was the Boston Latin School, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of schools in the city.

The first printing-house in the city was the Boston Printing-Office, which was founded in the year 1639, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of printing-houses in the city.

The first newspaper in the city was the Boston News-Letter, which was founded in the year 1704, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of newspapers in the city.

The first library in the city was the Boston Library, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of libraries in the city.

The first hospital in the city was the Boston Hospital, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of hospitals in the city.

The first college in the city was the Boston College, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of colleges in the city.

The first university in the city was the Boston University, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of universities in the city.

The first academy in the city was the Boston Academy, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of academies in the city.

The first seminary in the city was the Boston Seminary, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of seminaries in the city.

The first divinity school in the city was the Boston Divinity School, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of divinity schools in the city.

The first law school in the city was the Boston Law School, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of law schools in the city.

The first medical school in the city was the Boston Medical School, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of medical schools in the city.

The first school of theology in the city was the Boston School of Theology, which was founded in the year 1630, and was the first of a long and illustrious line of schools of theology in the city.

annually. A slate is proposed which will give representation to each area of the country, which results in the election of French representatives. At our annual general meeting, most business is conducted in English, but presentation of some reports in French is encouraged.

(b) Request for bilingual secretarial help.

At the present time our program is hampered by our inability to provide a bilingual secretary to our executive secretary, who has only a smattering of French. We can afford only an English speaking stenographer. As a result enquiries which come into the office in French are held up considerably while a translation is sought. Similarly, replies are slowed down. Our French language service to members is decidedly inferior to our English service. The result is that while nearly every English society is a member, many French groups are not. As far as we know they are not affiliated with any other group. With better service we could attract many of these groups to our Federation. They would certainly benefit from exposure to this national group but will not affiliate until we can demonstrate to them the concrete value of our organization. This would lead them to a better understanding of the English culture.

Our executive secretary is located in Ottawa, and estimates that this could be done for an extra \$1,500 per annum. If we could be assured of this sum for five years we could take such a person on staff. The increase in membership that this would generate would allow us to recover the costs from the additional revenue. This temporary help would therefore enable us to take a permanent step forward.

Second Project

(a) Executive and general meetings.

There is one general meeting held each year, at which the Federation's business is conducted. Location varies, but it is usually held in Ontario or Quebec. The Council and Executive meet four times a year outside of the general meeting. These meetings are invariably held in the East. At present Executive and Council members must bear their own travel expenses, except for one-half of the cost of one meeting per year, which is borne by the Federation. As a result it is sometimes difficult to persuade persons to accept a position on the executive, as they are unwilling to face the costs of travel to the meetings. Furthermore attendance at executive meetings is usually very limited.

(b) Request for grant-in-aid for travel.

If we could subsidize the attendance at all executive meetings by bearing one-half of the costs, more of the executive would be present at the meetings. The Federation would therefore function more efficiently which would attract more from both culture groups to join and participate.

The cost of transportation to each meeting is \$1,000. Therefore one-half the costs of four meetings would be \$2,000.

Conclusion

Our Federation, unlike many other groups, is already functioning in both of the cultures. We have experienced some of the benefits which can accrue from working together. With only a small

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the theory of the structure of the atom.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the theory of the structure of the atom.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the theory of the structure of the atom.

THE THEORY OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE ATOM

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expenditure we can see how we can improve our position with respect to bringing the two cultures closer; and furthermore we are sure that many other such organizations can do the same.

It is certain that the best way to bring about a closer relationship between the two groups is to bring them together for some other reason, for it is only when they unite unselfconsciously in some common cause will they realize that their common interests are greater than their differences.

Respectfully submitted,

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF
FILM SOCIETIES

G. E. Hall, Chairman,
Brief Committee.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations

which is the system of equations of the theory of the motion of a particle in a magnetic field. The system of equations is written in the form of a set of ordinary differential equations with respect to the coordinates of the particle.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed analysis of the system of equations

which is the system of equations of the theory of the motion of a particle in a magnetic field.

LES GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens is the youngest ballet company in Canada, having been founded in 1958. It is unique in that it developed out of a television series for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation beginning in 1952. It has a magnificent record of artistic achievement and has grown faster than any other ballet company on the continent. It is a Quebec-based ballet company with headquarters in Montreal and naturally leans on French Canadian lore and legend in the creation of its new works, but as all ballet companies, its intent is to be universal and therefore the great classics are never ignored. From a small group of dancers accompanied by a pianist it has grown into a troupe of 35 professionally competent people with an orchestra of 24 pieces and has in its short history accomplished this not only in its own home community but through the United States and Canada.

Executive

Honorary President and Artistic Director:	Mme. Ludmilla Chiriaeff
President:	Mr. Judge Jacques Vadboncoeur
1st Vice-President:	Mr. Laurent Girouard
2nd Vice-President:	Mr. Jean Morin
Treasurer:	Mr. Jean-Guy Sauve
Secretary:	Mr. Maurice Mercure
Directors:	Mr. Guy Blanchard, Mr. Robert Desjarlais, Mr. C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., Mr. Joe Hart, Mr. Theo Laurin, Mr. Marc Tetrault, Mrs. Yolande Tourangeau, Mr. Philip Vineberg, Q.C.
General Manager:	Uriel Luft

First Project

Request for help in translating, printing and circulating material relating to the activities of the organization.

Estimated cost per annum \$3,000.00

Second Project

- (a) Number of executive and general meetings now held. Where held. Difficulties in meeting travel costs. Degree of co-operation between the two language groups already achieved.

All meetings held in Montreal, four times a year. It is difficult to bring members from Toronto and Quebec to the meetings, due to our inability to provide transportation expenses.

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(b) Request for grants-in-aid for travel:

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| (1) | for administrative personnel | \$2,000.00 |
| (2) | for executive and committee members | \$2,000.00 |

Estimated cost per annum \$4,000.00

Third Project

(a) Conferences, seminars or workshops which have been held.

We have held workshops once a year which should be enlarged.

(b) Proposed workshops.

(i) Travel costs

We would like to have \$5,000.00 to bring participants to our workshop from other parts of the country, mainly the west and the Atlantic provinces.

Estimated cost per annum \$5,000.00

(ii) Speakers' expenses; organizational, translation, and other costs of these meetings.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

Fifth Project

(a) Experience with exchange of personnel, or invitations to visiting artists, performers, lecturers, or jury members.

We have on several occasions invited guest performers, choreographers, etc.

(b) Details of proposed exchanges or invitations.

Exchanges of artists, choreographers, etc.

Estimated cost per annum \$5,000.00

Sixth Project

"Educational" projects already undertaken or contemplated.

We have since 1960 given educational performances which have had tremendous impact from the Maritimes to British Columbia. The program of educational performances should be widened to include all smaller communities which are excluded because of financial considerations. An official tour could be set up directed at schools and colleges with the purpose of not only familiarizing young people with today's art, but even with that from across the past centuries.

Estimated cost per annum \$25,000.00

Eighth Project

(a) Problems encountered in recruitment.

Specialized personnel in the specialized fields of our Administration is still very rare in Canada. The fact that we have to be a bilingual organization is an additional handicap.

(b) Proposal.

We propose a Training Program bilingual.

Estimated cost per annum \$5,000.00

TOTAL COST OF ABOVE PROJECTS

\$48,000.00

URIEL LUFT,
General Manager.

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THE SOCIETY OF CANADIAN
PAINTER-ETCHERS AND ENGRAVERS

The Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History

In the year 1900, a group of art students including William Thompson, Owen Staples, William Alexander and Frank Halliday, began experimenting in etching, and kept together, thus creating the present structure of the C.P.E. In 1916, the first travelling exhibitions were sent out, and the Society received its Charter in 1935. C. W. Jeffries gave the members instruction in line drawing, and soon such artists as W. J. Woods, Jack Martin, G. A. Reid, Eric Bergman, and W. J. Phillips were joining the group.

In 1929 the "Print of the year" was founded. This is now known as The Honorary Members' Presentation Print. Each year a senior member is commissioned to make a limited edition of a print which is offered to the public at \$10.00 (Half price) for that year. The first of these prints was made by Fred S. Haines.

The C.P.E. has taken an active part in carrying Canadian art to other countries. In 1941-43 it participated in the U.S.A. Goodwill Tours to South America. In the early '50s a representative collection was sent to the American Academy of Design. Selected religious prints were sent to the exhibitions of Ecclesiastic Art and to the Modern Sacred Art Show, both in Buenos Aires.

The chief aim of the C.P.E. is to develop Fine Art Prints in Canada, both for the artist and the collector. Only prints of which a conforming edition of at least ten can be produced, are acceptable. Although the Society is primarily Canadian, it has members and exhibitors from England, France, the U.S.A. and Mexico.

Two cash Awards and a Purchase Award are offered each year. The Society has published a booklet entitled "A Guide to Printmaking Media", designed to inform the layman of methods of printmaking.

Aims

Quoted from the Constitution:

"The objects of the Society are to practice, promote, encourage and develop the art of Etching, Engraving, Lithographing, Block Printing, and Serigraphing, and for that purpose to encourage the establishment of local groups, and hold Exhibitions throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere."

Executive and Administrative Officers

Immediate Past Presidents:	Mr. Telesforas Valius	Toronto
	Miss Isabel Cleland	"
	Mr. Viktoras Brickus	"
President:	Mr. W. L. Rowe	"
Vice-President & Corresponding Sec.:	Mrs. Anne Smith Hook	"
Recording Secretary:	Mr. Langton Martin	"
Treasurer:	Mrs. M. Kathleen Cardiff	"
Exhibitions Director:	Mrs. Lucille Gilling	"
Keeper of the Prints:	Mr. Willem Schoenmakers	"
Public Relations:	Mr. Saul Field	"
Membership:	Mrs. Libby Altwerger	"
Presentation Print:	Miss Claire Pratt	"

First Project

(a) Total membership.

Total membership 101		Outside of Canada	
Nova Scotia	2	U.S.A.	9
New Brunswick	1	England	2
Quebec	10	France	1
Ontario	49	Mexico	2
Saskatchewan	5		
Alberta	7		
B.C.	13		
	<u>87</u>		<u>14</u> 101

Two of our Quebec members correspond with us in French. We infer that the others are bilingual.

(b) Request for bilingual executive or secretarial help.

It would seem that the one vital need in order to promote an exchange of bicultural art is a central information bureau with a paid bilingual secretary who would be for the use of all recognized art societies. Since the majority of national art societies have headquarters in Toronto, this would seem to be the logical location for such a secretariat, with a corresponding office in Montreal.

The secretariat should collect and co-ordinate all avenues for exhibitions and other outlets for the showing of visual art. Such information could then be channeled to the society most suited to handle it.

Estimated cost per annum
(this being for the use of all
societies should not be rated
individually)

(c) Request for help in shipping exhibitions.

A shipping depot would be of great value. Many exhibitions might be sought for and sent if societies had paid help to pack and ship. Volunteers have neither the time, know-how or equipment to pack valuable art collections.

Estimated cost per annum
(this again would be a pooled cost)

Second Project

(a) Number of executive and general meetings how held.

An Annual Meeting, a Jury Meeting, and ten regular monthly meetings are held per year, also special and ad hoc meetings as necessary. Meetings are held in Toronto.

The meetings are held in the Society's premises, and at members' homes.

(b) Request for grants-in-aid for travel.

The C.P.E.'s organization and methods indicate that the Second Project is not easily separated for us. Therefore we have included some few items in our Third Project as belonging to the organization of the Third Project.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. It includes a discussion of the experimental design, the data collection procedures, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes a discussion of the findings and their implications for the field of research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a discussion of the limitations of the study. It also includes a list of references and a list of appendices.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of references and a list of appendices.

 The following is a list of the references used in the study.

1. The first reference is a book by [Author] published in [Year].

2. The second reference is a journal article by [Author] published in [Year].

 The following is a list of the appendices used in the study.

Appendix A

1. The first appendix is a list of the names of the participants in the study.

2. The second appendix is a list of the questions asked during the interviews.

3. The third appendix is a list of the data collected during the study.

Appendix B

1. The first appendix is a list of the names of the participants in the study.

Third Project

Proposed conferences, seminars, workshops, annual meeting or exhibition opening.

Travel costs:

In order for biculturalism to be effective in a national society, all areas should be brought together. Not only should Quebec artists be brought to the parent society in Toronto, but members and artists from the west coast should also be brought to Toronto where they could meet. One West Coast member should be brought at least once a year, either to the Jury or to the Opening of the Annual Exhibition, and to the Annual Meeting. A Quebec member should be on the jury each year, and one should attend the annual exhibition and the annual meeting. As the membership extends to the East Coast, the same conditions should apply there. When the membership in the distant areas strengthens sufficiently to organize branch societies, then executives of the headquarters should visit them periodically. In this way the C.P.E. could become truly national. We have at the present time tentative branches, and have had groups operating in various cities in the past.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,000.00

The above estimate of \$2,000.00 covers some expense which truly belongs to the Fifth Project, but since there would in many cases be dual purpose and dual duty, it is difficult to separate money spent on travelling. If there must be a separation, a possible \$1,000.00 should be estimated for the third project, and \$1,000.00 for the Fifth Project.

Fourth Project

- (a) Exhibitions which have been or are now being circulated. Comments on these. Difficulties. Degree of bicultural co-operation achieved.

Since 1916 the C.P.E. has sent out an average of ten to fifteen travelling shows yearly to Ontario libraries, universities, schools and art galleries. In addition, in 1963 and 1964 nine shows were sent each year to similar institutions in the Maritimes. The C.P.E. has also contributed three demonstration shows to the Art Institute of Ontario.

The C.P.E. would like to send small travelling shows to similar institutions in Quebec, but the contacts and arrangements are difficult. There needs to be a centralized method for data and guidance. Also we are faced with the problem of translation, as few of us have the time or ability for translation.

The C.P.E. held a very successful exhibition (the first in Quebec) in the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts in December 1964. Our efforts here met with fine response: the show was well received by the public and the press, who hailed it as a "fresh wind".

This, and other efforts have been of immeasurable benefit in drawing the Quebec members into the structure of the Society and in bringing in new exhibitors.

Assuming that contacts and arrangements can be made effectively for sending small travelling shows to Quebec, with descriptive print material, the estimated cost of packing, printing and shipping would be:

per annum \$500.00

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We would like to offer at least three prizes of \$100 each for the annual exhibitions. These would be open to all Canadian artists on a bilingual level.

Estimated cost per annum \$300.00

Fifth Project

- (a) Experience with exchange of personnel, or invitations to visiting artists, performers, lecturers, or jury members.

In 1965 for the first time two jury members came from Montreal. The C.P.E. paid the fare of one, and the other was so eager to serve that she paid her own expenses. This was of great benefit both to the Toronto jury members and to the Montreal members. In 1964 a Montreal award-winner (a non-member) paid his and his wife's expenses to the Opening of the Annual Exhibition, and this has been repeated in 1965. It would seem that this shows a desire on the part of Quebec artists to visit Toronto and exchange ideas.

(Five Toronto members attended, at their own expense, the Opening of the December 1964 Exhibition in Montreal, thus meeting, for the first time, the printmakers in Montreal.)

Plans and expenses for jury members are included in the Third Project, as visits would serve more than one purpose.

Sixth Project

- (a) "Educational" projects already undertaken or contemplated.

The C.P.E. has published a small handbook called "A Guide to Printmaking Media" which explains in laymen's language how prints are made - not how to make prints. This has been very successful, as an aid to understanding and popularizing prints. We would like to publish it in French.

Estimated cost would be \$2,500.00

- (b) Proposed project or projects.

WORLD PRINT SHOW

During a conference in April 1965 with Mr. William J. Withrow, Director of The Art Gallery of Toronto, he proposed that a world-wide print show be held in 1968 as a joint project between the C.P.E. and the Art Gallery of Toronto. This exhibition would be open to printmakers all over the world.

Professional publicity would be employed in all countries and substantial cash prizes could be solicited from Canadian industry and other sources. The jury would consist of master printmakers from different countries, such as Hayter from France, Petardi from the United States, etc. It is noteworthy that Japan held a similar print show and brought a jury member from Canada. The prints could be juried in early summer and seminars and workshops in which the jurors would participate could be held during the summer months. The Ontario College of Art, which is adjacent to the Art Gallery of Toronto and which has a lively graphics department, would be ideally suited for such a project, and would no doubt be available during the summer when artists would be more able to attend. The exhibition which would follow in the Fall, could be circulated to other galleries in Canada, the United States and countries abroad.

Such an exhibition would draw international attention to the print makers of Canada, and at the same time bring outside influences to bear on the art here. It would tend to increase the standards by providing keen competition and lead the way to exchange shows. The C.P.E. and the Art Gallery of Toronto would of course welcome the support and co-operation of the National Gallery, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and other major Canadian Galleries.

Estimated costs: Jury	\$5,000.00
Publicity	\$2,000.00
Seminars & workshops	\$3,000.00
TOTAL	\$10,000.00

Total estimated costs per annum (Exclusive of printing)	\$2,800.00
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Total estimated costs of projects occurring once only	\$2,500.00 \$10,000.00
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Concluding Remarks

At the proper time in the future, the use of the C.P.E. three studios could be utilized for the full purpose of these projects. Also the Society would look forward to the probable organization of seminars and workshops.

PRESIDENT	_____
	W. L. Rowe
Vice-Pres. & Corr. Sec.	_____
	Anne Smith Hook
Rec. Sec.	_____
	Langton Martin
Treasurer	_____
	M. Kathleen Cardiff
Exhibitions Director	_____
	Lucille Gilling

These, with three Past Presidents with official duties, comprise the governing body.

Past Pres.	_____
	Viktoras Brickus
Past Pres.	_____
	Telesforas Valius
Past Pres.	_____
	Isabel Cleland

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

The Canadian Society of Landscape Architects associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

The Canadian Society of Landscape Architects was established in 1934 by a group of five landscape architects in the Toronto area to form the nucleus of a professional group representing the practice of landscape architecture as separate and different from the other design arts.

The objects of the Society are:

- (i) to promote the Profession of Landscape Architecture;
- (ii) to affiliate those who, by profession or through public service, are engaged in promoting this profession;
- (iii) to increase the efficiency and to foster good fellowship of its members;
- (iv) to provide an authoritative source of information concerning the profession in Canada;
- (v) to support the advancement of education and research in Landscape Architecture as an instrument of service to the public and the profession.

Executive, and Administrative Officers (With City of Residence)

President:	Macklin Hancock, CSLA	Toronto
Vice-President:	W. Douglas Harper, CSLA	Montreal
Treasurer:	Andre Lafontaine, CSLA	Montreal
Secretary:	Mrs. R. C. S. Blue, CSLA	Aurora
Councillors:	Emil Vandermeulen, CSLA	Toronto
	Victor Chanasyk, CSLA	Guelph
	Warner Goshorn, CSLA	Montreal
	E. P. Holubowich, CSLA	Ottawa
Executive Secretary:	Mrs. F. M. Steers	Ottawa

First Project

- (a) Total membership; number of French speaking members; general comment on degree of bilingualism and co-operation already achieved.

Total membership - 66

Ontario	34
Quebec	25
British Columbia	2
Alberta	1
Nova Scotia	1
United States	3
French speaking members	7

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In the province of Quebec there is a higher degree of bilingualism among members than exists in members from other provinces. In a small society with an intense degree of shared interests, co-operation is high. Attempts are made, within financial limitations, to have documents printed in two languages.

(b) Request for bilingual executive or secretarial help.

The present position of executive secretary requires the assistance of competent translators to ensure that as much of the material presented to the membership as possible is printed in two languages.

Estimated cost per annum \$850.00

(c) Request for help in translating material relating to the activities of the organization.

All documents of the Society are either translated into two languages or are in the process of being translated, with voluntary assistance from the membership. With the increase in the number of documents and material, a paid translator will be required.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,000.00

Second Project

(a) Number of executive and general meetings now held. Where held. Degree of co-operation between the two language groups already achieved.

One annual meeting a year is held by the Society. The location of the meetings alternates between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, where the majority of the members reside. Two executive meetings are held per year: one in Quebec, one in Ontario. The meetings are conducted in English as reflecting the majority at the present time; however, it would be beneficial, as the Society grows, to have translations available in two languages. Chapter meetings are held on the basis of activity and need. The distribution of minutes of Chapter meetings in two languages would be beneficial to the general membership. The business of the Quebec Chapter of the Society, namely the Quebec Association of Landscape Architects, is carried on in two languages. This is the only Chapter where the two languages are represented.

Third Project

(a) Conferences, seminars or workshops which have been held; also annual meetings which have been extended to take on the character of conferences or workshops.

The Society itself, because of limited number of members, tends to participate in activities of professional groups in the allied arts such as the Stratford Seminar on Environmental Design, and Centennial projects as directed by the National Centennial Administration. Workshop sessions at the Society's annual meetings provide a forum for the interchange of ideas.

(b) Translation and other costs of these meetings.

In order to increase the effectiveness of annual meeting workshops, simultaneous translations of discussions into the alternate language would be of considerable advantage in improving communications between participating members.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,500.00

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in the management of the organization's resources.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical methods employed to interpret the results.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study, including a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings. It also includes a discussion of the implications of the results for the field of research.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key findings. It also includes a list of references to the literature that was consulted during the research process.

5. The fifth part of the document contains a list of appendices, which include additional data, figures, and tables that are not included in the main body of the document. These appendices provide a more detailed look at the research and its findings.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of references, which includes all of the sources that were cited in the document. This list provides a way for readers to find the original sources of the information used in the study.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of figures, which includes all of the graphs and charts that were used in the study. These figures provide a visual representation of the data and help to illustrate the findings of the research.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of tables, which includes all of the tables that were used in the study. These tables provide a detailed look at the data and help to organize the information in a clear and concise manner.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of abbreviations, which includes all of the abbreviations that were used in the document. This list helps to clarify the meaning of the abbreviations and makes the document easier to read.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of symbols, which includes all of the symbols that were used in the document. This list helps to clarify the meaning of the symbols and makes the document easier to read.

Fourth Project

Exhibitions.

Activity within the Society is currently related to producing for 1967 a travelling exhibit of works of Canadian landscape architects.

Estimated cost \$2,000.00

Fifth Project

Experience with exchange of personnel, or invitations to visiting jury members.

It is felt that with the inception of two schools of landscape architecture in Ontario, it would be advantageous for the Society to finance the visits of jury members from the other provinces to Quebec and that the landscape architectural schools outside the province of Quebec participate on the juries of architectural schools and design schools in the province of Quebec, thus creating the necessary cultural link and strengthening the development of schools in the art of landscape architecture.

Estimated cost per annum \$950.00

Sixth Project

- (a) "Educational" projects already undertaken or contemplated.

The Ontario Chapter of the Society worked for the creation of Schools of Landscape Architecture in Ontario. Two landscape architectural degree courses were begun in 1965 at the University of Guelph and the University of Toronto.

- (b) Proposed project or projects.

The Ontario Chapter is presently assisting the Quebec Chapter in its efforts to set up chairs of landscape architecture at French language universities in the province of Quebec.

In order to keep in touch with universities in the province of Quebec, the Quebec Association of Landscape Architects will require facilities for the interchange with academic bodies in planning new schools in landscape architecture.

Estimated cost per annum \$5,000.00

Seventh Project

- (a) Translation and publication.

At the present time, the Society is publishing the Canadian Landscape Architect, a publication dealing with visual and environmental arts.

- (b) Proposal.

It is proposed to circulate this publication in two languages.

Estimated cost per annum \$4,000.00

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Concluding Remarks

Because of the small size of the growing Society up to this time and the great strength of interest in their field, co-operation between the English and French speaking members has been excellent. However, as the Society grows, serious consideration must be given to strengthening the two-language intercommunication.

The spirit of co-operation among members is high, but with financial assistance such co-operation could be immeasurably increased.

TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS

\$16,300.00

D. W. Graham
Chairman, Publications Committee
Past President, CSIA

Mrs. F. M. Steers
Executive Secretary



CANADIAN AUTHORS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Authors Association associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

The Canadian Authors Association was founded in Montreal in 1921 and is incorporated under a federal charter. It is a professional organization which aims to protect the rights and further the interests of authors and writers throughout Canada.

Executive

National President:	Dr. R. S. Longley, Wolfville, N.S.
National Bursar:	Mrs. Kathleen Strange, Vancouver, B.C.
Vice-President:	Mr. Allan Sangster, Stouffville, Ont.
Secretary:	Mrs. Lorrie McLaughlin, Hamilton, Ont.
Treasurer:	Mrs. Lyn Harrington, Toronto, Ont.
Representatives of the Council:	Dr. Will R. Bird, Halifax, N.S. Dr. W. G. Hardy, Edmonton, Alta. H. Gordon Green, Montreal, P.Q. Don W. Thomson, Ottawa, Ont.

First Project

- (a) Total membership; number of French speaking members; general comment on degree of bilingualism and co-operation already achieved.

Total membership - 790 French speaking members - 15

Affiliated with La Société des Écrivains Canadiens. We are co-operating with the above Société in preparation of a Centennial Anthology of Canadian Writing in both English and French. Occasional news of literary activities in French Canada is published in French in our publication, "Canadian Author and Bookman".

- (b) Request for bilingual executive or secretarial help.

It is estimated that employment of a bilingual secretary or administrator would increase our expenses by \$2,000 per year. With such a person we could increase our contacts with French speaking writers.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,000.00

Second Project

- (a) Number of executive and general meetings now held. Difficulties in meeting travel costs.

One Annual Convention.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

Four National Executive Meetings.

Attendance by about 70% of the executive is quite impractical at present. Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal members usually just manage to form a quorum.

- (b) Request for grants-in-aid for travel:
- (1) for administrative personnel
 - (2) for executive and committee members.
- (1) Bilingual administrator, annual national tour of provinces.
- (2) National President, national tour in support of administrator.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,500.00

Third Project

- (a) Conferences, seminars or workshops which have been held; also annual meetings which have been extended to take on the character of conferences or workshops.

Annual conventions with lectures and panel discussions by leading writers, publishers, etc.

We sponsor the Doon School of Fine Arts, Writers Workshop. Various workshops and courses are held by C.A.A. branches across Canada.

- (b) Proposed conferences, seminars, workshops, annual meeting.

Travel costs.

French Canadian speakers to annual conventions and important seminars held by C.A.A. branches across Canada.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,000.00

Concluding Remarks

Please see Canadian Authors Association Brief to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, which proposes, among other things, an annual grant of \$250,000 for the translation of works of literature (as opposed to works about the arts) between the two languages.

TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS

\$5,500.00

M. CAROL WILSON
President, Toronto Branch, C.A.A.
Member of National Council

THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS

The Ontario Society of Artists associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

The Ontario Society of Artists is the senior art society in Canada, founded in Toronto in 1872 for "the encouragement of original art in Ontario".

It was largely responsible for the creation of the Royal Canadian Academy in 1879. In 1876 it organized the first classes of the "Ontario School of Art" which developed eventually into the Ontario College of Art. In 1899 it initiated a crusade for a public art museum which continued until the Art Gallery of Toronto opened in 1919 with the 1899 President of the Society as its director.

For 94 years it has held annual exhibitions, open to members and non-members, juried to establish and constantly raise standards. The illustrated catalogues of these exhibitions, distributed to libraries throughout Ontario and beyond, constitute a visual history of Ontario art.

Its educational program has covered small as well as large centres. Lecturers have taken slides of the annual exhibitions to schools, church halls and other meeting places. Travelling exhibitions of paintings and sculpture have been circulated in larger centres. The annual exhibition has travelled to one or more cities after Toronto.

The Society has created several special didactic exhibitions which have been in constant demand for educational use.

A primary concern of the Society is to secure for the artist financial conditions and a spiritual climate in which he is encouraged to work freely and effectively.

Executive and Administrative Officers

President:	Doris McCarthy	
Vice-President and Treasurer:	John Bennett	
Secretary:	R. Austin	
Honorary Secretary:	Herbert S. Palmer	
Executive Council:	D. Neddeau	M. Houstoun
	C. Horne	A. Franck
	P. Haworth	R. Cattell
	E. Cox	B. Haworth

First Project

This is not relevant to our situation as a provincial organization.

Second Project

We would welcome liaison with a provincial society of professional artists in Quebec. At present there seems to be no body in that province comparable to the O.S.A.

Failing such an organization we would request that funds be provided to bring outstanding artists to attend our annual exhibition and special meetings to be arranged for the express purpose of exchanging points of view on problems common to artists of both cultures, and to learning from each other about the special problems of each.

Two artists to be brought as guests each year, with their wives, at a probable total cost of \$600.00.

Third Project

The organization of national conferences would appropriately be in the hands of national organizations such as the Royal Academy or the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour, but the Ontario Society of Artists would welcome an opportunity to send official delegates to such conferences with assistance towards travelling and other expenses.

Total cost per annum estimated at \$1,000.00

Fourth Project

The annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists is an open jury show of outstanding interest. While not confined to Ontario artists it is physically centred in Toronto and expresses the atmosphere and standards of the art scene in Ontario.

The Society feels that there would be great mutual benefit in a 50-50 split with the Montreal Spring Show, with each exhibition shown in each province, perhaps in several centres in each province. The full exhibition could first of all be exchanged for display in the other city, and then two exhibitions, each half Ontario, half Quebec, be sent on tour.

Estimated cost per annum \$10,000.00

Fifth Project

The Society in 1963 invited a jury of Montreal artists, mostly French, to judge the annual exhibition.

This proved a very interesting experience, but too costly to repeat the next year.

We would welcome the opportunity to bring jury members from different parts of Canada and from abroad.

Estimated annual cost \$3,000.00

Sixth Project

Members are in constant demand as lecturers, demonstrators, and teachers of weekend courses and of regular courses.

The members of the Society have created special didactic exhibitions for educational purposes. In 1965 twenty members each made one painting to illustrate the theme, "The Medium is the Message", which after showing at the Art Gallery of Toronto went into circulation under the auspices of the Art Institute of Ontario. Such exhibitions cross language barriers, and could be created specially for that purpose.

The Society could provide leadership for an average of fifteen demonstrations, lectures, or short courses a year.

Estimated cost of a didactic exhibition	\$8,000.00
Estimated cost of fifteen teaching units including travelling expenses	\$4,000.00
Total cost of all these proposed projects	<hr/> \$26,600.00

Doris McCarthy - President
Ontario Society of Artists

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the role of the government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the government has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that its actions have been guided by a set of principles that have been passed down from generation to generation.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of the individual in the development of the United States. It is argued that the individual has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that his actions have been guided by a set of principles that have been passed down from generation to generation.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of the future in the development of the United States. It is argued that the future is a time of great opportunity, and that it is up to us to make the most of it.

SUPPLEMENT

to the

Brief Presented to the

ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

by the

CANADIAN MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION

The brief of the Canadian Museums Association to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism was written in the spring of 1964 and submitted that summer. Since that time, there have been important developments within the CMA which require this supplement to its earlier submission.

As of January 1st, 1965, the Canadian Centennial Commission recognized the services that a strong Museums Association could provide for the Centennial programme and made an interim grant to enable the Association to appoint a Field Director and establish an office in Ottawa as a pre-requisite to an active collaboration between the two bodies. This grant has been continued through the fiscal year April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966.

Mr. Archie F. Key, a man with many years' experience in the museum and art gallery field in Canada, was appointed Field Director of the Association as of January 1, 1965. He has engaged a bilingual secretary, Miss Louise Charron, who has not only been an invaluable intermediary for correspondence with the French-speaking institutions of the Province of Quebec but can accompany Mr. Key as a liaison and assistant on his visits to them. Mr. Key has travelled extensively throughout the country, making contact with museums and galleries, learning of their work and their problems, and encouraging them - above all - to make their institutions into focal points for the Centennial programmes (especially in connection with the planned visits of the Centennial train and caravans). At the same time he has been gathering the information required as a basis for planning training programmes at various levels. Our bimonthly Newsletter is, we hope, building a rapport between museums across the country. The Association feels that it is making definite progress in establishing a self-conscious museum movement in Canada which must be assumed before there can be an upgrading of professional standards for personnel and institutions across the country.

There are several specific areas where our attempts to build a national movement - transcending the linguistic barriers - could well be improved, but the Canadian Museums Association - like other similar national groups - is aware that these require additional substantial assistance:

1) Annual meetings. At present, these are normally held in English. Because effective bilingualism does not seem to be attainable in the immediate future, simultaneous translation at conferences seems to be the only way of achieving the dialogue between the two languages that is required. At present, simultaneous translation facilities are completely beyond our financial capabilities. The Commission might consider the recommendation of subsidies for such facilities for all national conferences.

2) Training programmes. The training programmes envisaged by the Canadian Museums Association assume the existence of strong regional groupings of museums which can serve as the channels through which the national organization can establish standards, publish curricula, set and mark examinations, and assist in the provision of trained lecturers and seminar leaders. Some regional organizations already exist - in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario. We are encouraging similar groups in the Maritimes and the West. Assuming

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that these can be established, the Association still faces the necessity of co-ordinating them all and maintaining national standards. Publication of hand-books on a variety of subjects, bibliographies, examinations, and the like will involve the same sort of problem as publication in general (see below). A further difficulty is that those persons who, perhaps, most need the training the Association will provide are least able to profit from it. Neither they nor their institutions can afford to pay the costs of transportation and accommodation necessitated by two or three-week sojourns at a training-centre. Some subsidy towards such costs of training - by the provision of fellowships, perhaps - is essential to the success of the training programme.

3) Publication. Bilingualism in publications has been recommended as an important solution to the problem of intercommunication. It is absolutely essential for certain purposes - as for instance with catalogues of special exhibitions which will be touring cities in all parts of Canada. It is also necessary for the textbooks or similar material which will serve as the basis of instruction and examination in training programmes. Some form of financial assistance must be provided if such bilingual publications are to be prepared. But it is possible, also, that complete bilingualism in publication could frustrate the ideal of profitable dialogue between the two cultures that is so desirable. It would, at least, confirm the inveterate reader in one language in his feeling that only one was necessary. Perhaps, for certain publications it would be better to print articles in English or French with - at the most - a resume or digest in the other language. This would at least provide some incentive to bilingualism.

The Canadian Museums Association feels that it is making definite progress towards the ideal of a professional museum movement in Canada and it is striving to make its programme as broadly national as it can. Members of the Association have had the opportunity to inspect the brief being submitted to the Royal Commission by the Canadian Conference of the Arts, of which the Canadian Museums Association is an active member. The Association notes that this brief covers many issues in which the Association is vitally interested and it supports the relevant recommendations. However, the very fact that the Association has succeeded in interesting the Centennial Commission and the office of the Secretary of State in its programme and its objectives, puts the Association in a somewhat different position from other members of the Conference of the Arts. We have already received the blessing - and financial assistance - of the federal government. We must now exercise, to good effect, the new facilities placed at our disposal.

D. K. Crowdis, President,
Canadian Museums Association.

A. D. Tushingham, Chairman,
Centennial Committee, CMA.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOUR

The C.S.P.W.C. associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

The C.S.P.W.C. was founded in Toronto in 1926 with prominent Canadian artists as its founding members. It is a national and non-profit organization of artists with the aim of promoting water colour painting in Canada. Young artists are invited and encouraged to participate in annual exhibitions of the Society. The 40th Annual 1965 will be held in Sarnia. In the past these exhibitions have been held in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Kitchener and other cities.

Executive

President:	Mr. Donald Neddeau, Toronto
Vice-President:	Mr. Viktoras Brickus, Toronto
Treasurer:	Mr. Gordon Peters, Toronto
Secretary:	Mr. Julius Griffith, Toronto
Directors:	Miss Margaret Aitken, Toronto Mrs. Libby Altwerger, Toronto Miss Ann McIntosh-Duff, Toronto Mr. John Kasyn, Toronto Mr. Gustav Weisman, Toronto

First Project

- (a) Total membership; a break-down of this figure among the provinces; difficulties.

Total number of members is 76.
62 are residents of Ontario,
5 " " " Quebec,
5 " " " British Columbia,
3 " " " New Brunswick,
1 is a resident of Alberta.

Difficulties in communication and expenses were encountered in 1960, during Annual Exhibition in Montreal.

- (b) Request for bilingual executive or secretarial help.

Secretarial help.

Estimated cost per annum \$500.00

- (c) Request for help in translating, printing and circulating material relating to the activities of the organization.

Letters, announcements, posters.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,000.00

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Second Project

- (a) Number of executive and general meetings now held. Where held. Difficulties in meeting travel costs. Degree of co-operation between the two language groups already achieved.

Annual Meeting	1
General Meeting	1
Executive Meetings	10

The Society cannot cover travel costs for out-of-town members; therefore, all meetings are held in Toronto. Annual Shows were held previously in Montreal; very few members were able to attend the opening of the exhibition because of travel costs and lack of communication.

- (b) Request for grants-in-aid for travel:
 (1) for administrative personnel
 (2) for executive and committee members
Give details of numbers to be brought - where -
and from where - and how frequently.

Membership Committee's, President's and Secretary's travel costs from Toronto to Montreal and Ottawa; two trips annually.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,000.00

Third Project

- (a) Conferences, seminars or workshops which have been held; also annual meetings or exhibition openings.

Annual events were limited to in-town members.

- (b) Proposed conferences, seminars, workshops, annual meeting or exhibition opening.
 (i) Travel costs: number of members to be brought to meetings (or to exhibitions).

5	members from Quebec
5	" " British Columbia
3	" " New Brunswick
1	member " Alberta

Estimated cost per annum \$3,000.00

- (ii) Speakers' expenses; organizational, translation, and other costs of these meetings.

Translation,
Rent of Meeting Hall,
Speaker's expenses.

Estimated cost per annum \$500.00

Fourth Project

- (a) Exhibitions which have been circulated. Comments on these. Difficulties. Degree of bicultural co-operation achieved.

The Art Institute of Ontario sponsored a Travelling Exhibition of paintings by the members of C.S.P.W.C.

Insurance, transportation and fees to artists made the travelling show very limited in size and not available outside of Ontario.

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(b) Details of projected exhibitions.

a) Bilingual Entry Forms and information on annual exhibitions	\$500.00
b) Shipping of paintings	700.00
c) Bilingual catalogues with reproductions of paintings	1,500.00
d) Prizes	1,000.00
e) Jury expenses	700.00
f) Speaker's expenses for opening of show	100.00

Estimated cost per annum \$4,500.00

Fifth Project

- (a) Experience with exchange of personnel, or invitations to visiting jury members.

None in the past.

- (b) Details of proposed invitations.

A National Jury would represent all of Canada and would contribute to better relations and interests of artists.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

Sixth Project

- (a) "Educational" projects already undertaken.

Series of annual publications on life and work of prominent artists as members of the C.S.P.W.C.

- (b) Proposed project or projects.

- (a) Student Scholarships (one for Quebec, one for Ontario, \$500.00 each) presented under the auspices of the Society.

- (b) Production of series of slides for schools and libraries.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,500.00

Seventh Project

- (a) Translation and publication.

Lack of publications and advertising on national scale of present activities in the visual arts.

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(b) Proposal.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF PAINTING IN WATER COLOUR IN CANADA,
illustrated; to be published in 1967, in English and
French.

Estimated cost \$10,000.00

Ninth Project

(a) Problems encountered in recruitment.

Lack of communication and funds.

(b) Proposal.

To establish representatives of the C.S.P.W.C. in Quebec,
British Columbia and Maritimes.

Estimated cost per annum \$500.00

<u>TOTAL COST OF ABOVE PROJECTS</u>	(a) per annum	\$16,500.00
	(b) individual project	\$10,000.00

Concluding Remarks

This submission indicates the future plans of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour, and the need for financial assistance. Discussions regarding the above were held during the Executive and General meetings this year.

Project Four is the most vital activity of the C.S.P.W.C. In the past it was possible to provide a limited budget based on annual fees paid by members.

To expand in any other activity would be most desirable and it would aid the promotion of bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

Sincerely,

Donald Neddeau,
President.

Julius Griffith,
Secretary.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 100

BY

DR. J. H. HARRIS

CANADIAN PLAYERS FOUNDATION

SUBMISSION

to the

ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

LES JEUNES COMEDIENS

CROSS CANADA THEATRE TOUR

The Canadian Players Foundation is probably the only theatrical producing organization in Canada at the moment which is engaged in a project affecting the French-speaking and English-speaking population of the country equally.

This marks the first year of what is hoped will be a continuing project. The Canadian Players Foundation has a theatre company touring Canada from coast to coast in the French language. The name of the troupe is LES JEUNES COMEDIENS and it is composed of young French-Canadians.

The programme offered falls into two categories - one designed for entirely French speaking audiences and one to be given to English speaking audiences who have an interest in either the theatre or the French language or both.

The tour this year lasts 26 weeks of which 9 are spent in the Province of Quebec and 17 in the English-speaking provinces from east to west. The work of this company is theatrically of great value but beyond their effect from the stage these young people meet and talk in discussion groups to a great number of their audiences after performances.

The audiences are composed of high school students, university students and the general public. The good will and understanding promoted in an entirely natural way by these meetings cannot be measured. The audience they will play to, in numbers, is at this moment estimated at approximately 70,000 to 90,000. This indicates an involvement between two cultures in this first year of cross Canada touring which offers boundless possibilities for future development.

At all times the main object of the work of the Canadian Players is to present good theatre, but the Foundation feels that the results of this particular company are much more far-reaching.

As cultural ambassadors whose link with their public is their work, they meet their English-speaking audiences through a common interest; by far the most valuable method of exchange since it is then entirely mutual.

The project is not organized without considerable difficulty - however. Since many of their performances are given to schools, admission charges cannot be high. The Canadian Players Foundation plays to guaranteed sums from sponsors and in the case of schools the moneys we receive are on an average almost \$300 per performance below our costs. The Canadian Players receive some subsidy for this project from The Canada Council and the Centennial Commission for its Canada-wide activity. Locally the subsidy varies from Provincial Governments, but in total it is almost \$30,000 short on the whole project.

Ideally we feel that schools and universities should receive these performances free of charge. To cover the cost of the total project for 26 weeks without subsidy or sponsor's fee requires approximately \$70,000, less than \$1.00 per head per person who would benefit.

Another area of difficulty is that of booking the tour. We feel strongly that to carry out the project in ideal terms we should be

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able to employ a bilingual booking-manager, and a bilingual secretary. Since this would cost about \$15,000 it is a luxury of the future.

For a management from English-speaking Canada to employ a complete company of French-speaking actors has already been proved worthwhile. These actors have shown a loyalty to the Canadian Players which in itself is proof of a meeting of two peoples. Their contact with their audiences has a value which is incalculable. It remains now to remove the obstacle which stands in the way of the mutual contact between this natural export from French Canada and its English audience - lack of money. Money to arrange tours more adequately; to send them further afield; to give them the advantage of a bilingual administration and to allow them to meet and play to any student audience free of charge.

Any efforts on the part of this Commission to strengthen and widen this programme of work which, in the most mutual way, brings two languages and two cultures together in their common country and through their natural interest can only further mutual understanding among Canadian people.

Marigold Charlesworth
Artistic Director

Jean Roberts
Administrator

THE ART INSTITUTE OF ONTARIO

The Institute associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

The Art Institute of Ontario is an affiliation of nine galleries, art organizations and museums: the Royal Ontario Museum, the Ontario Society of Artists, Hart House, the Ontario Architects Association, and the Art Galleries of Toronto, Windsor, London, Ottawa and Hamilton. It was founded in 1952 with the aim of making the visual arts more accessible to the people of Ontario.

Executive and Administrative Officers

President:	Martin Baldwin, LL.D., Thornhill
Vice-Presidents:	Clare Bice, London William A. Cowan, Q.C., Windsor Allan C. Collier, O.S.A., Toronto
Secretary-Treasurer:	George Hulme, Toronto
Director:	Paul Bennett, Toronto

First Project

The Institute has fifty circulating exhibitions. Last year, 1964-65 season, these exhibitions had 350 bookings and were viewed by an estimated 300,000 people. The Director lectured in 54 communities to over 10,000 people. The Institute assisted financially toward 40 lectures, demonstrations and workshops in Ontario communities.

To date there have been a very limited number of enquiries for bilingual services.

Eventually it would benefit the Institute to have its didactic material travelling with the exhibitions in both French and English. The catalogue itself should be produced in the two languages (70 pages). Trial projects could be initiated at first - perhaps a smaller version of the catalogue listing ten exhibitions?

Cost - a full printing of the catalogue to the complete mailing list, \$4,000 (in English and French).

Estimated cost per annum \$4,000.00

Second Project

It would be of mutual benefit for members of the Executive of the Art Institute of Ontario to meet with members of any organizations in Quebec running similar programmes. Perhaps the Quebec executives could visit Ontario?

Example, one or two members of the A.I.O. to visit Montreal and Quebec. Once a year.

Estimated cost per annum \$500.00

Third Project

Conferences, seminars or workshops.

The Director of the A.I.O. should attend any conferences, seminars or workshops involving the visual arts that are National in character. He is constantly asked to report on these matters to the people of Ontario through letters, articles in the amateur art association bulletins, and lectures.

If there should be an exchange of exhibitions on Art or Crafts with Quebec it would be an excellent idea to ask art authorities from that province to open these exhibitions at various key locations in Ontario.

Fourth Project

Exhibitions.

There should be two exhibitions from Quebec travelling in Ontario each year. It is difficult to suggest a cost for such exhibitions; each show presents its own problems. Do you borrow an exhibition of paintings, rent them or buy them outright? Does the Quebec government assist such a venture? On the reverse, The Art Institute of Ontario could organize exhibitions for circulation in Quebec. Again, the type of show would govern the costs. The Art Institute of Ontario might send an exhibition that is now assembled and is circulating in Ontario. Such an exhibition would simply need an extension of time for circulation from its owners and would cost little.

Estimated cost per annum \$3,000.00 each exhibition

Total \$6,000.00

Fifth Project

Exchange of personnel, or invitations to visiting artists.

Quebec artists would be welcomed as instructors, lecturers and judges with the Ontario amateur art associations. The Art Institute of Ontario could administer such visits.

Cost: \$400.00 per artist for a weekend workshop - this would include the artist's fee, travel, room and board. The overall amount would vary with the geographic location of the workshop.

TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS

\$10,500.00

Paul Bennett,
Director.

Introduction

The following is a summary of the results of the study.

The study was conducted in order to determine the effect of the treatment on the response of the subjects. The results of the study are presented in the following table.

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Results

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Conclusion

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CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS GUILD

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below.

History and Aims

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild is a non-profit association, founded about 1900 by a group of people in Montreal to preserve the home arts of Canada, then rapidly being lost.

It received its Dominion Charter in 1906.

The Aims and Objects of the Guild are:

- (1) To encourage, retain, revive and develop Canadian Handicrafts and Art Industries throughout the Dominion.
- (2) To prevent loss, extinction and deterioration of the same.
- (3) To encourage and preserve any such crafts and industries possessed by new settlers.
- (4) To aid people skilled in such crafts and industries by providing markets for their products in Canada and abroad.
- (5) To encourage industry in homes of the people by making it profitable and honourable.
- (6) To carry on and take part in exhibitions of home arts, industries and crafts.
- (7) To provide instruction in, and proper direction for, such arts, industries and crafts.
- (8) To educate the public to the value of such arts, industries and crafts, and of good hand work.
- (9) To keep records of the same in order to prevent their extinction.

National Committee

President:	Mr. Harold B. Burnham, Dept. Art & Archeology, R.O.M., 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont.
Vice Presidents:	
Alberta:	Mrs. H. G. Roberts, Box 1405, Banff, Alta.
Manitoba:	Mrs. A. M. Carruthers, 183 Kennedy St., Winnipeg, Man.
New Brunswick:	Miss Patricia Jenkins, Gagetown, N.B.
Ontario:	Mr. Murray Wilson, C.H.G., 77 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont.
Quebec:	Mr. Wilson Mellen, 57 Stratford Rd., Hampstead, Montreal, P.Q.
Yellowknife, N.W.T.:	Mrs. A. T. Rivett, Box 247, Yellowknife, N.W.T.
Honorary Secretary:	Mrs. L. B. Johnson, 19530 Gouin Blvd. W., Pierrefonds, P.Q.
Honorary Treasurer:	Mr. John A. Laing, 1460 McGregor, Montreal, P.Q.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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CHAPTER II

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First Project

(a) Branches.

Alberta	170
Manitoba	190
New Brunswick	10
Ontario	350
Quebec	550
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	<u>40</u>
TOTAL	1,310
Members-at-large and life members	<u>200</u>
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	1,510

Number of French-speaking members: 250 is a rough estimate.

Bilingualism and co-operation achieved.

Headquarters has bilingual secretary, sends out bilingual notices of meetings.

Questionnaire sent to craftsmen in June 1964 bilingual.

Bilingual invitations to exhibitions.

Personnel of shop in Montreal bilingual.

Difficulties: slightly higher costs for printing and time.

(b) Great need.

Bilingual executive director, to:

- (1) Co-ordinate and direct policy and practice of various branches and their great volunteer reserve.
- (2) Establish new branches where needed.
- (3) Contact allied organizations, museums and shops with a view to increasing services to craftsmen.
- (4) Contact craftsmen across Canada and obtain first-hand knowledge of their work and their needs.
- (5) Co-ordinate programme with Canadian Craftsmen's Association, Canadian Guild of Potters, Canadian Weavers' Guild, to avoid costly overlap.

Estimated cost per annum \$12,000.00

- (c) Following the unanimous response of all craftsmen in favour of a magazine, shown by our 1964 questionnaire, we have started a bilingual quarterly bulletin, at present at the printers. It is called THE CRAFTSMAN-L'ARTISAN, and we believe it can prove an important clearing house for ideas and a great unifying factor as it develops.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,000.00
Present format

Second Project

- (a) National Committee meets four times a year in Montreal. Executive has been selected to represent the two language groups as well as regional opinions. An executive director could plan a circuit to attend branch meetings occasionally and vastly improve co-operation between branches.

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- (b) Funds for travel for executive director east and west annually.

Estimated cost \$5,000.00

Third Project

- (a) Canadian Handicrafts Guild has not held any conferences, etc. in recent years.

It has sent delegates to the World Crafts Congress, N.Y.C. June, 1964.

It has sent delegates to Canadian Council for Craftsmen meeting in Winnipeg, February 1965.

It has representation on Indian and Eskimo Association at delegates' own expense.

- (b) A valuable contribution could be made in sending master craftsmen on tour under Guild auspices, for lectures and demonstrations across Canada. This type of workshop would greatly improve knowledge and promote understanding of problems in widely separate areas. We could organize such tours but cannot finance them. Hence no conferences are proposed at present. Such projects would follow fact-finding tour of executive director and his evaluation of the needs.

Fourth Project

- (a) (i) Indian Exhibition and Sale - Montreal June 1964, then Toronto, Ont., Wolfville, N.S., Duchesnay, P.Q., La Tuque, P.Q., Pointe Claire, P.Q., Lachine Museum, P.Q., London, Ont., at Indian and Eskimo Association Meeting.
- (ii) Two collections of Canadian Crafts valued at \$1,000.00 purchased for Canadian Embassy in Washington to circulate in U.S.
- (iii) Permanent collection of Canadian crafts in Madrid at Museum of the Americas. Donation by individuals and by Ontario and Quebec Guild Shops.
- (iv) Tokyo trade fair: \$900.00 selection of crafts to represent Canada.
- (v) Canadian Travel Bureau has purchased large selections of crafts for display in offices in New York, London, Paris, Brussels, etc.
- (vi) Canadian Ceramics. Since the foundation of this exhibition in 1957, Canadian Handicrafts Guild has been involved in giving financial aid, receiving space, secretarial assistance, translation of catalogues, volunteer work, etc. Catalogue bilingual since 1963.
- (vii) Other exhibitions Florence, Ireland, South America recently.
- (viii) Recent "Quebec Master Craftsmen" in Toronto at Ontario Guild's request. Ontario to reciprocate with collection of Ontario crafts to Montreal "Galerie des Artisans".

Difficulties.

Too short notice from government sources for important exhibitions.

Bicultural co-operation.

Selection has been made without consideration of language.
Volunteer assistance bilingual.

(b) Possible Exhibitions.

French Canadian Exhibition.

Antique: Small select exhibition of wood, weaving, silver, iron, etc. From private collections and C.H.G. Permanent Collection.

Contemporary: C.H.G. in collaboration with Association Professionnelle des Artisans du Quebec.

Maritimes: Contemporary and antique crafts.

Central: Contemporary and antique.

Prairie: Contemporary and Indian.

Pacific: Contemporary and Indian.

Northern: Contemporary, Indian and Eskimo.

(including objects from the Permanent Collection of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.)

These are arbitrary divisions which might be divided on ethnic lines, to place Indian and Eskimo work in separate exhibitions. These exhibitions should not all be done in the same year.

Estimated cost \$30,000.00

Fifth Project

- (a) Over the years, experience has shown that personal contact between craftsmen, committees, and members from other regions of Canada have always been productive and illuminating.
- (b) Short tours organized for master jewellers, weavers, potters, etc., in 10 centres in Canada, one to three day sojourns with lectures and demonstrations as proposed in Project III.

Estimated cost \$2,500.00

Sixth Project

- (a)
 - (i) Museum of the North, Yellowknife: financial aid.
 - (ii) Recreation Hall, Cape Dorset, in conjunction with Canadian government.
 - (iii) Library at C.H.G. Headquarters on craft subject.
 - (iv) Permanent Collection since inception of the Guild. Many articles no longer available elsewhere are used for lectures and exhibition. Various branches have also set up their own permanent collections.
 - (v) Women's Committee, Ontario Branch, annual scholarship to send Canadian craftsman to British Craft Council.
 - (vi) Establishment of fund for annual scholarship by Ontario Branch.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum. The structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

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The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, which are based on the principle of the conservation of energy and the principle of the conservation of momentum.

- (b) (i) Extension of library for use of craftsmen, schools, etc. to make it comprehensive and modern.

Estimated cost \$1,000.00

- (ii) Formation of slide library to show:

- Primarily: (a) work of contemporary craftsmen
Secondly: (b) record of unique pieces from permanent collection available to museums, schools, etc.

Estimated cost \$2,000.00

- (iii) Annual scholarships for two Indians to attend the Institute of American Indian Art, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Estimated cost \$2,000.00

Seventh Project

Comprehensive book showing characteristic work of all Indian tribes in Canada, well illustrated and documented. This book, properly edited and produced, would:

- (a) Restor to the Indian concrete evidence of his heritage.
(b) Show the public and the new generations much that they have never realized existed.
(c) Gather together in one format illustrations from widely dispersed collections in Canada.
(d) Certainly be of interest to collectors, students, and visitors, as well as to the Indians.

Estimated cost \$18,000.00

Total Annual Cost \$26,000.00

Cost of Exhibition Project \$30,000.00
(several years)

Book on Indian Tribes \$18,000.00

Concluding Remarks

Having existed since 1906, the Canadian Handicrafts Guild has seen the development of crafts in Canada from the rural or domestic crafts of the turn of the century to their contemporary aspect. In spite of mechanization and industrialization, there is an increasing number of Canadians practising the crafts as professionals and as artists by virtue of their talent. These craftsmen, or artist craftsmen, are no longer unknown individuals, producing for their own use or for small sales through outlets which purchase and sell "handicraft". They are showing their work in galleries, museums, take part in national and international exhibitions of high calibre and are known by their contribution to the beauty and originality of buildings and public places as well as private homes. They seek recognition, with reason, from all those who are interested that excellent and beautiful work done by Canadians should find a place in our surroundings.

We know that we still have responsibility toward the artisan craftsmen, the spinner or weaver of traditional coverlets for example, and to ethnic groups, but we feel very strongly that it is essential to re-evaluate our organization in terms of contemporary needs. We must unite our branches, extend our membership and unify our policy across

Canada so that we can furnish the artist-craftsman the assistance he should have, wherever he is, in marketing, exhibitions, new techniques, in schools, and through teachers. A volunteer or benevolent basis for such services is no longer good enough. We must have professional management of a very high standard and as consistent a policy as possible across Canada, to fulfil all the objectives for which the Guild was founded.

The basic need therefore is for an executive Director, a bulletin and close contact with the craftsman, to develop a dynamic programme of exhibitions and sales. These primary projects are important. We have outlined the others to show our recognition of our responsibilities and our potential.

All projects and properties of the Guild, such as shops, collections, and real estate, have been financed since its foundation by careful administration and through the interest and effort of volunteers. No funds or grants have ever been received from outside sources. The use of existing revenue and volunteer interest would without doubt be greatly stimulated and more effective were we to receive the encouragement of a grant at this period of our existence.

Mrs. L. B. Johnson,
Honorary Secretary.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations of the study.

The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It mentions the data collection methods and the data analysis methods.

The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It mentions the findings of the study and the conclusions drawn from the study.

References

CANADIAN OPERA COMPANY

The Canadian Opera Company associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History

The Canadian Opera Company began as the Opera School of the Royal Conservatory of Music; the first performance was in 1946. In 1950 it became the Royal Conservatory Opera Company and presented its first eight-day "Opera Festival" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. In 1951 the complete administration of the Opera Festival was taken over by a committee of citizens which called itself The Opera Festival Association of Toronto. Since 1959 the company has been known throughout Canada and the United States as the Canadian Opera Company. It now presents a three-week season at the O'Keefe Centre in Toronto, in addition to its ~~annual~~ tour of Eastern ~~or~~ Western Canada.

Aims

- (i) To stimulate and develop interest in Opera throughout Canada and to train, promote and encourage Canadian musical talent in Canada.
- (ii) To organize performances of Operas, Operettas and/or musical productions in Canada.
- (iii) To foster and develop Canadian repertory Opera Companies and to organize tours throughout Canada and abroad with operatic productions.
- (iv) To endeavour to provide employment in Canada for Canadian performing artists and otherwise to promote, support and protect their status, welfare and well-being.
- (v) To establish and administer a fund for scholarships or bursaries for the purpose of rewarding or assisting students of opera in Canada or elsewhere in such manner as the Association may determine.
- (vi) To accept donations, gifts, legacies and bequests made to assist the Association in carrying out its objects or any of them.
- (vii) To carry out all such other plans and take all such other steps as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Executive and Administrative Officers

Honorary President: Dr. Floyd S. Chalmers, Toronto

Executive Committee

President:	Mr. Russell T. Payton, Q.C., Toronto
Treasurer:	Mr. Rodney J. Anderson, C.A., Toronto
Secretary:	Mrs. John D. Leitch, Toronto
Honorary Counsellor:	Mr. Stanley Biggs, Q.C., LL.B., Toronto
Vice-President:	Mr. George T. Heintzman, Toronto
Vice-President:	Mr. A. M. Shoults, Toronto
General Director:	Mr. Herman Geiger-Torel, Toronto
Tour Manager & Assistant to the General Director:	Mr. Ernest Adams
Business Administrator:	Mr. J. Warren Hughes

First Project

- (a) Total membership; a break-down of this figure among the provinces; number of French speaking members; general comment on degree of bilingualism and co-operation already achieved; difficulties.

Members of the Board of Directors - 55

Saskatchewan	- 1
Quebec	- 3
Ontario	- 53

French Speaking Members - 2

Canadian Opera Company Guild Members - 1,800

General Comments.

It is hoped that more French speaking members of the Board of Directors can be added in the not too distant future.

The General Director, Mr. Geiger-Torel, has been in touch with Mayor Drapeau of Montreal on several occasions. Views and information helpful to both were exchanged. At a meeting in Montreal sponsored by Mayor Drapeau Mr. Torel spoke extensively, in French, to a large group of professional artists, technicians, administrators and promoters of the performing arts. He offered full co-operation of both himself and the Canadian Opera Company to the promoters of the proposed Montreal Opera Co. and gave many useful hints, and advice based on his great operatic knowledge and years of administration of opera. He was also a delegate at the Ste. Adele, Que. Seminar 65 in January, where he again offered full co-operation of the Canadian Opera Company.

In 1965 he had extensive talks with the General Director of the Theatre Lyrique de Nouvelle France, Quebec City, exploring the possibilities of co-operation between the two opera companies.

Extensive negotiations and co-operation between the Canadian Opera Company and the Montreal Symphony have been conducted for the past three years. For further details, see Project V.

For further comments on bilingualism and co-operation see Project IV section (a) Tours.

The Canadian Opera Guild has two branches, one in Kitchener, Ontario and one in Windsor, Ontario. There are plans to extend these branches not only throughout Ontario but into Quebec.

The Guild has 1,800 members across Canada, 18 being from Quebec. The company is hopeful that with the visiting of the touring company to Quebec communities, more Quebec members will join.

Difficulties.

With the ever increasing contact and correspondence with French speaking communities and organizations the need to converse and correspond in French becomes more and more necessary. Letters in French from artists, musicians, producers, directors, technicians, designers, sponsors (tour), hotels (tour), transportation companies (tour), must be translated and replied to. Publicity material, technical and general information for tour sponsors must be written in French as well as English. The Canadian Opera Company Souvenir Program which is sold on tour must be bilingual (See also Project VII). A first rate secretary- translator - preferably one who understands the technical language of the theatre, is necessary to handle this work. For the time being a part time secretary would be adequate but eventually one on full time will no doubt be necessary.

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- (b) Request for a part-time secretary-translator.

Estimated cost per annum \$3,000.00

Fourth Project

- (a) Tour now being prepared. Degree of bicultural co-operation achieved.

In 1966, between February 21 and March 8, the Canadian Opera Company touring company will visit ten French speaking communities with a production of Bizet's "Carmen". All ten performances will be sung in French. These performances will be part of a 71 performance tour which will visit Quebec, the Maritimes, Newfoundland and Ontario, with five performances in U.S. border communities. To cast this opera, the General Director auditioned about 23 French speaking singers in Montreal, with the result that 4 members of the cast will be from Quebec. The company also includes two Americans, ten British Canadians, one Canadian of Lebanese extraction, two Germans, one Italian, one Irish, one Englishman and one Canadian of Ukrainian extraction. A trained theatre technician who speaks fluent French has been hired to assist the Company Manager during the Quebec portion of the tour. This extra expense was not in the original budget but it was felt that it was a necessary convenience for all concerned.

Difficulties.

As in past productions, the principal roles in "Carmen" will be double cast. This always results in double rehearsing as each cast must have equal rehearsal time. That each cast must also rehearse in French further complicates matters. To realize enough rehearsal for the French rehearsals, paid overtime is contemplated.

Because this production of "Carmen" uses dialogue as well as sung recitatives, much adaptation and reduction of the original French dialogue was necessary. This necessitated the hiring of a French speaking translator to assist the General Director make the adaptation.

The possibility of using a Quebec-based bus to transport the company through Quebec was explored but was found to be impractical both from a scheduling and financial aspect.

See Project I (a) for further tour difficulties.

- (b) Need for an orchestra.

The Canadian Opera Company has been touring across Canada for seven years and 1966 will be the first time the company has performed in Quebec. This was not from the lack of desire on the part of the Canadian Opera Company nor were they without requests from Quebec communities. The problem is that the productions are accompanied by piano and not orchestra. This objection has been raised by many English speaking communities but it has rarely resulted in the loss of an engagement as it has consistently in Quebec. Realizing the ever increasing demand by sponsors for an orchestra the Canadian Opera Company is hoping to include a small ensemble in their 1967 production of "Don Pasquale". It is felt that the company can no longer afford to lose engagements in Quebec or elsewhere because of lack of orchestra. This project will naturally raise the cost of production greatly and it is hoped that this extra expense will be covered by government grants through agencies whose assistance we greatly enjoy.

Fifth Project

Experience with exchange of personnel.

For the past three years the Montreal Symphony has rented sets and props from the Canadian Opera Company for their Montreal opera seasons. Canadian Opera Company technical people have accompanied this equipment to give assistance and advice where necessary on assembly and usage.

Conferences have taken place to discuss the possibilities of exchange of artists, and perhaps full productions of both companies, in the future.

Sixth Project

"Educational" project.

During the coming Carmen tour in 1966, there will be 12 student matinees; six are under negotiation.

Student performances usually result from some group or person who, having attended an evening performance of one of the tour productions, felt that such a performance should be seen by students. It is the sincere hope of the Canadian Opera Company that this first tour through Quebec in 1966 will result in such requests from many Quebec communities for the 1967 production. Full co-operation of the school authorities is of course necessary.

Seventh Project

Experience in translating, publishing and distributing books and materials relating to literature and the arts.

The publication Opera/Canada has four editions yearly. The September edition each year is enlarged to become a souvenir program covering the Toronto Season and the Tour. The section pertaining to the tour is printed in both French and English. The regular editions of Opera/Canada frequently have articles in both French and English.

See comments on Project I.

Eighth Project

- (a) Difficulties experienced by executive or administrative personnel in use of the alternate language.

Because of the tours and the increasing contact with Quebec organizations the use of French by Canadian Opera Company personnel is becoming more and more necessary. Therefore the Canadian Opera Company has seriously considered sending certain key personnel to a reputable language school to learn French. Up to now, it has been beyond the financial capabilities of the Company.

- (b) Specific training project proposed: duration.

The Canadian Opera Company requests financial aid to send 3 people to French language classes at the Berlitz School of Languages for a term of approximately 15 weeks each person. The learning of Italian and German in future years would be extremely beneficial.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,800.00.

Ninth Project

(a) Problems encountered in auditioning or recruitment.

Many young artists, not living in the Toronto area, request auditions each year. The Canadian Opera Company has from time to time paid expenses for some artist to visit Toronto. Because the Canadian Opera Company has a very limited amount of money available for this purpose, many artists who cannot afford the expense, personally, have to forego the opportunity to audition.

(b) Proposal.

The Canadian Opera Company requests financial aid to pay young artists' expenses to and from Toronto for auditions.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS

\$5,800.00

Ernest Adams,
Tour Manager & Assistant to the
General Director.



CANADIAN GUILD OF POTTERS

The Canadian Guild of Potters associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

The Canadian Guild of Potters is a nation-wide, non-profit, cultural association of artists, potters, created in 1936, for the sole purpose of raising and maintaining high standards in Canadian ceramic art and craftsmanship. The Guild was formed by a small group of Ontario potters. It was not long before its influence had spread across Canada.

Aims. (As set forth in our Constitution)

- (1) To establish a high standard for Canadian pottery and to support measures leading to this end.
- (2) To act as a medium for the exchange of ideas and technical information valuable to its members.
- (3) To promote ceramic exhibitions of high standard.
- (4) To encourage and develop the use of Canadian clays and other materials for ceramics.
- (5) To encourage the development of pottery as an art form in schools and community centres.

Canadian Exhibitions.

Local Pottery exhibitions were held by the Guild at the Art Gallery of Toronto from 1940 to 1953. Since then we have held Biennial Ceramic Exhibitions, known under the name of "Canadian Ceramics of 1955, 57, 59, 61 and 63". These exhibitions started off by being shown in Toronto at the Royal Ontario Museum, and in Montreal at the Museum of Fine Arts. In 1957, a selection from the complete show was shown at the National Gallery in Ottawa, who then sent it to three other galleries. From Ottawa, another selection was sent to the World Fair in Brussels. The first Canadian circuit from "Ceramics '61" was sent to Quebec City and from there the Western Canada Art Circuit presented this show at ten major Western galleries and museums from Winnipeg to Vancouver. A selection from "Ceramics '63" is being circulated for two years across Canada from coast to coast. Outstanding shows such as these have awakened public recognition and interest in this art form.

Education.

Workshops. Each year since 1959 we have sponsored a two-day workshop. These have been held at Central Technical School, Toronto, and are attended by as many as 70 potters, from Toronto and surrounding areas. Many more are interested in attending, but facilities for a larger workshop are not at present available. These workshop sessions are held with illustrated lectures and practical demonstrations by distinguished and talented artist-potters. Here, one of the principal aims of the Guild is in practical operation; that of being a medium of exchange of aesthetic and technical information to the membership. A complete report of each workshop is sent out to all our members.

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CHAPTER I

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SECTION I

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CHAPTER II

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CHAPTER III

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The Centre, 100 Avenue Road.

Now, in an effort to provide hitherto unavailable gallery space for the individual potters, to introduce our Canadian public to the fine work being produced by Canadian artist-potters and for the very important function of collecting, jurying and packing pottery for exhibitions, the Guild has set up this gallery headquarters. This was made possible by the fact that only a nominal rent is being paid for this space, due to the generosity of one of our members.

This Gallery is maintained for the following reasons:-

The collecting and jurying of pots and sculpture for exhibitions.

Outlet for Canadian potters to exhibit and sell their work.

To maintain a high level of artistic and technical quality by having all submitted pieces juried.

To present one-man shows for ceramic artists throughout the country, several of which have already taken place. The attendant publicity for these events has been most gratifying. We quote the following from Pearl McCarthy's column in the December 7th issue of the Globe & Mail:

"No group in the country has gained status faster than the Canadian Guild of Potters, which now that it has its own gallery on Avenue Road, can bring in one-man exhibitions. High recommendation can be given the current show."

A place where students can see what is being produced by our ceramists. We have already been visited by classes of students and student-teachers who plan to teach ceramics in Ontario centres.

Since its inception, the Centre was staffed and operated by volunteers until such time as the work load became too heavy. It was then that we hired a part-time worker.

Five regular general meetings are held per annum, plus the workshop. These meetings all include an educational program. Minutes of each meeting are mailed to all members. The Annual Reports and a complete report of the Workshop are published in the Clay Products News, July issue, which also goes out to the membership.

Executive and Administrative Officers (With City of Residence)

President:	Mrs. James Gairdner, Toronto (Thornhill).
Past President:	Mrs. M. Copeland, Toronto.
Third Vice-President:	Mrs. K. Maund, Toronto.
Treasurer:	Mrs. B. Cooper, Toronto.
Membership:	Mrs. E. Hazell, Toronto.
Research:	Mr. Gordon Barnes, Toronto.
Exhibition:	Mrs. J. S. Midanik, Toronto.
Art Director:	Mr. Don Wallace, Toronto.
Shop Chairman:	Mrs. S. W. Leslie, Toronto.
Executive Secretary:	Mrs. Elsie Barker, Toronto.
Eastern Vice-President:	Mrs. Eileen Reid, Montreal.
Western Vice-President:	Mr. Eric Marsden, West Vancouver.

With the exception of the Treasurer and Executive Secretary, all executive members function in a voluntary capacity. At the present time, we are outgrowing this situation and are badly in need of a salaried executive director who should be bilingual in order to organize projected activities.

First Project

- (a) Total membership; a break-down of this figure among the provinces; number of French speaking members; general comment on degree of bilingualism and co-operation already achieved.

Total membership at present is app. 300 plus app. 250 affiliated in the following groups: Potters Guild of British Columbia, The Claycrafters, Pointe Claire, Que., Edmonton Potters Guild, Kingcraft Ceramics Group, King City, Ontario, Potters Club, Westmount, Quebec. Amongst this group there are roughly 100 French speaking members. Since 1962, all material relating to our biennial exhibition which travels across the country has been reprinted in both languages. This has increased participation by French speaking members but has by no means reached the entire province of Quebec. This year, we have printed our membership information and application forms in both languages for the first time, which will, we hope, eliminate feelings of isolation.

- (b) Request for bilingual executive or secretarial help.

We are in need of a bilingual executive director, and if possible a part-time bilingual secretary.

Estimated cost per annum \$7,000.00

- (c) Request for help in translating, printing and circulating material relating to the activities of the organization.

Additional funds required for the above in relation to catalogues, newsletters, entry forms and instructions for exhibitions, workshop notices and reports, annual report.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,500.00

Second Project

- (a) Number of executive and general meetings now held. Where held. Difficulties in meeting travel costs. Degree of co-operation between the two language groups already achieved.

We hold 5 general meetings and 10 executive meetings each year. At present we communicate on a national scale by mail. This is not a satisfactory method of doing our business. Members who have attended meetings from outside Toronto have done so at their own expense - this has provided haphazard attendance. The Canadian Conference of the Arts provided for us the only opportunity that we have had to hold a truly national meeting with representatives from east, west and middle. L'Association des Artisans Professionales de Quebec are currently interested in affiliating with the Canadian Guild, but the required meetings have been held up by lack of travel funds. We would also like to organize groups of ceramists in provinces where no such group exists, and can only do so by sending an executive member or director to visit interested individuals and groups of ceramists.

- (b) Request for grants-in-aid for travel:

- (1) for administrative personnel
- (2) for executive and committee members.

Give details of number to be brought - where - and from where - and how frequently.

- (1) For executive personnel to travel out from Toronto to communicate with individuals and groups for organizing activities.

10

- (2) For bringing one or more members from each province together at least once a year for annual meeting.
- (3) For one or two meetings a year of exhibition committees to clarify, improve and increase the national scope of our biennial and other exhibitions.

We would be concerned with travel and accommodation.

Estimated cost per annum \$5,000.00

Third Project

- (a) Workshops which have been held.

We have held a workshop in Toronto, annually since 1955, usually bringing in American potters. In 1965, this was broadened to include Regina and Hamilton with an American and a Japanese potter. In 1966, our plans are being made to have 10-15 workshops on a national basis by a bilingual potter from New Zealand. At least two of the workshops will be given in French. We cannot always be fortunate in getting a bilingual lecturer. We hope to have at least one workshop in each province.

- (b) Proposed conferences, seminars, workshops, annual meeting or exhibition opening.

- (i) Travel costs: number of members to be brought to meetings (or to exhibitions - see Proposal IV B): where - from where - how frequently.

- (1) We are concerned with travel subsidies for potters in smaller communities to enable them to attend workshops which we will be providing usually in the larger cities where facilities are available.

- (2) Travelling expense for interpreter to accompany lecturer where needed.

- (3) Travelling expense for executive and prizewinners to attend opening of National Biennial which now takes place alternately in Montreal and Toronto.

Estimated cost per annum \$8,000.00

- (ii) Speakers' expenses; organizational, translation, and other costs of these meetings.

Above.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,000.00

Fourth Project

- (a) Exhibitions which have been circulated. Comments on these. Difficulties. Degree of bicultural co-operation achieved.

Our biennial exhibition which was initiated in 1955 opens alternately in Montreal and Toronto. Until 1959, it was shown only in Eastern cities. In 1961, a circuit was selected which went to museums, galleries and universities across Canada. In 1963 all material relating to this exhibition was printed in both English and French. In jurying this exhibition, we have successfully exchanged jurors between the Ontario and Quebec regions. We have just finished assembling an exhibition of Ontario pottery to be circulated throughout this province for the next two years to Museums, Libraries, Schools, etc. The

catalogue is in both languages. We have sent shows to International Exhibitions, Ostend, 1959; Geneva, 1965; Prague, 1963. A number of gold and silver medals were awarded to Canadian potters. In 1963 Canada as a country was awarded a silver medal. We also have sent exhibits to U.S.A., England, Italy. The greatest difficulty encountered is lack of space for assembling and jurying these exhibitions. We feel that there is a need to have an exchange exhibition with the Quebec potters as soon as possible, but lack of money and personnel is holding this up.

(b) Details of projected exhibitions.

In the spring of 1966 first notices of "Ceramics '67" will be sent out. A second notice followed by entry and instruction forms will go out in early fall. Ceramics '67 opens in Montreal in the spring of 1967. Instead of regional jurying, as in the past, we would like all entries from across Canada to be juried at the centre in which the Exhibition opens. This means greater shipping expenses, but we feel that a more representative show of higher calibre will result. Printing, catalogue, prizes, etc.

Estimated cost per annum \$8,000.00

Fifth Project

(a) Experience with exchange of personnel, or invitations to visiting artists, performers, lecturers, or jury members.

We are interested in bringing to Canada to conduct workshops on a national scale outstanding potters from Denmark, Sweden, England, France, Japan, etc., also in sending outstanding Canadian potters, English and French, across the country to give workshops. We would also like to make use of Canadian potters in jurying shows in different centres across Canada.

(b) Details of proposed exchanges or invitations.

10-20 workshops in centres across Canada.
Travelling expenses in Canada.
Travelling expenses to and from Canada.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,500.00

Sixth Project

(a) "Educational" projects already undertaken or contemplated.

- (1) Compilation of a slide library of Canadian pottery to be available to any groups wishing it, i.e. schools at all levels.

(b) Proposed project or projects.

- (1) Cost of equipment, slides, catalogues, circulation.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,500.00

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Seventh Project

(a) Translation and publication project contemplated.

(1) Canadian potters' publication containing educational and research material.

(b) Proposal

(1) Cost of publication.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,000.00

Eighth Project

(a) Difficulties experienced by executive or administrative personnel in use of the alternate language.

Because funds are not available for translation, we have attempted to do this ourselves. This is a slow process and takes us away from important organizational work and from working at our craft.

(b) Specific training project proposed: duration.

We would propose a crash training program in French Language be made available for at least our executive members on a continuing basis, and such courses be made available to French speaking artists, in English.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,200.00

TOTAL COST OF ABOVE PROJECTS

\$39,700.00

Concluding Remarks

We are aware of the need for greater communication, not only with the Province of Quebec but with the entirety of Canada. We constantly have requests made to us for exhibitions, lecturers, workshops and general communications which we fill to the limit of our present funds, facilities and personnel, but which are inadequate for the demand. Interest in ceramics has increased substantially over the past ten years from all aspects, professional, amateur and now commercial. Ceramists in small communities have no way of knowing what is happening and developing in Canadian pottery - both potters and public in B.C. have no way of knowing what is being done in Quebec, or Ontario has no communication with Nova Scotia, other than one exhibition in one centre of a province, once every two years, which we provide. This is limiting to the development of ceramics as an art in Canada.

We know of no other organization which represents potters and pottery on a National scale and we feel that we can do a better job with increased facilities and funds.

Helen Copeland, Past President.

Ruthann Gairdner, President.

Dorothy Midanik, Exhibition Chairman.

ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET

November 18th, 1965

Mr. Herman Voaden,
Chairman, Brief Committee,
Canadian Conference of the Arts,
8 Bracondale Hill Road,
Toronto 4, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Voaden:

I am sorry that circumstances and time did not permit the Board of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet to consider and complete the details of our interest in the nine projects outlined in the memorandum which the Canadian Conference of the Arts has suggested for presentation to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

However, as I have earlier advised Mrs. Ransom and yourself, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet supports in principle your submission to the Commission.

Yours very truly,

Sol Kanee,
President,
ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET.

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THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF GRAPHIC ART

The C.S.G.A. associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

The C.S.G.A. was founded in Toronto. It had its beginning in the Toronto Art Students' League, which was founded in 1886, by a group of artists who came together to draw from the life model, exchange points of view, and generally foster the arts of drawing and painting. This grew into the Graphic Arts Club. Early names of that era remembered are C. W. Jeffreys, J. W. Beatty, Robert Holmes and Fred Brigden. About 1913 this became the Society of Graphic Art, with increasing emphasis on drawing and print-making. Well-known members at this time were Arthur Lismer, J. E. H. MacDonald, Lawren Harris, F. H. Varley, Frank Carmichael, and Fred Haines. In 1933 the Society received a National Charter and was then known as the Canadian Society of Graphic Art. Among the charter members were Carl Schaefer, Eric Aldwinkle, and Charles Goldhamer. Today the society has 90 members across Canada.

Our chief aims are to further creative activity in the graphic arts, drawing and printmaking, and hold annual exhibitions.

Executive

President:	Avrom Yanovsky, Toronto.
Vice-President:	Julius Griffiths, Toronto.
Secretary:	Jo Rothfels, Toronto
Treasurer:	Kay Weber, Toronto

First Project

- (a) Total membership; a break-down of this figure among the provinces; number of French speaking members; general comment on degree of bilingualism and co-operation already achieved; difficulties.

Total Membership is 90 before Annual Meeting, Nov. '65.

57 are from Ontario
16 are from Quebec
5 are from British Columbia
3 are from New Brunswick
3 are from Alberta
2 are from Nova Scotia,
1 is from Saskatchewan
1 is from Manitoba,
1 is from U.S.A.
1 is from Mexico.

We have only one French speaking member from Quebec, Richard Lacroix. There has been no rapport between French and English speaking artists in the field of printmaking and drawing. This is very much to be regretted because there is much activity in these fields in French speaking Canada. The only problem is communication.

- (b) Request for bilingual secretarial help.

Estimated cost per annum \$500.00

- (c) Request for help in translating, printing and circulating material relating to the activities of the organization.

Letters, Catalogues, Advertisements, Posters, and most important, bilingual forms for our annual exhibition.

Estimated cost per annum \$2,000.00

Second Project

- (a) Number of executive and general meetings now held. Where held. Difficulties in meeting travel costs. Degree of co-operation between the two language groups already achieved.

One Annual meeting, one nomination meeting and about five executive meetings. These meetings are held in Toronto because of the difficulty in providing travel costs. (Since this Society started in Toronto, the majority of members are from nearby). Our Annual shows have been held in various urban centres in Ontario. Our work is shown under glass, which makes it very expensive to transport. There is at the present time no co-operation between the two major language groups.

- (b) Request for grants-in-aid for travel.

To bring our Eastern representative to one meeting. \$50.00

If show held in Montreal, travel for president and secretary. \$100.00

Estimated cost per annum \$150.00

Third Project

- (a) Conferences, seminars, workshops or exhibition openings.

In co-operation with the Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers and the Community Programs Branch of the Department of Education with the Ontario Government, we are going to bring in a well-known printmaker, possibly from Montreal, to give a weekend seminar at a location to be decided shortly, in March '66. Nothing of this sort has been undertaken before, to our knowledge, although we have organized exhibitions in other parts of the world.

- (i) Travel costs.

6 members from the East and West once a year to the Annual Exhibition.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

- (ii) Translation of announcements, letters, speakers' expenses.

Estimated cost per annum \$500.00

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Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 2, 1912

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

1. The American Medical Association and the Public Health

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Fourth Project

- (a) Exhibitions which are now being circulated.

The Community Programs Branch of the Department of Education purchased an exhibition of prints from members of the Society (chosen by jury) which are being circulated by the Art Institute of Ontario. There was no bilingual co-operation, simply because our membership does not extend into Quebec and this was for members only.

The Government provided enough money to cover costs of jury, etc.

- (b) Details of projected exhibitions.

Bilingual entry forms, catalogues, advertisements in papers, both to interest more graphic artists, and to announce the exhibition.	\$1,000.00
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Shipping of works under glass ... this could be reduced greatly if showing of graphic work in mats only were considered, as is done in many National shows in the U.S.	\$500.00
--	----------

Prizes	\$300.00
--------	----------

Jury Expenses	\$200.00
---------------	----------

Speaker	<u>\$100.00</u>
	\$2,100.00

Estimated cost per annum \$2,100.00

Fifth Project

- (a) Experience with invitations to visiting artists.

See Third Project.

- (b) Details of proposed exchanges or invitations.

National Jury, more seminars and workshops with exchange of new ideas, especially in printmaking.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

Sixth Project

"Educational" projects already undertaken or contemplated.

We wish to establish a workshop in Toronto which could be a base for the exchange of knowledge with workshops such as the L'Atelier Libre De Recherches Graphiques begun in Montreal under Richard Lacroix. This workshop would include lithography press, etching presses, silk screens, and be fully and professionally equipped with a permanent artist-custodian. Artists would use it at a charge. Scholarships would be provided for young printmakers. There would be visiting instructors, and a fully bilingual exchange with the very exciting printmakers and graphic artists in Montreal, which could be most productive in development of the Graphic Arts in Canada on a National scale.

Salary of custodian	\$5,000.00
Rent of large studio	\$2,000.00
Etching press	\$500.00

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE MOST
REMARKABLE PASSES OF HIS REIGN
FROM HIS MARRIAGE TO HIS DEATH

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON: Printed by A. MILLAR, in Pall-mall.

MDCCLXXII.

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REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST
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MDCCLXXII.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

Silk screens	\$400.00
Linoleum, wood, copper, paper, inks, acids, paper towels, solvents, etc., etc.	\$300.00
Estimated cost per annum	\$8,200.00

Seventh Project

Translation and publication.

A bilingual book on printmaking.	\$8,000.00
----------------------------------	------------

Eighth Project

- (a) Difficulties experienced by executive or administrative personnel in use of the alternate language.

We are not fluent in French and would need tutoring, but are willing.

- (b) Specific training project proposed: duration.

Several weekend workshops with tutors and French speaking artists, to foster artistic communication in the French and English language.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

Ninth Project

Problems encountered in recruitment.

Entry forms in two languages. Our new members are chosen by ballot after they have exhibited twice in the annual exhibitions. If notice for these is in French papers too, and our forms are in French the young French speaking artists would send their work to us and would then become members. In the past we had very little work from French speaking artists.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,000.00

COST OF ABOVE PROJECTS

Annual projects	\$17,450.00
Book on printmaking	\$8,000.00
TOTAL:	\$25,450.00

Summary

The Canadian Society of Graphic Art is most interested in expanding its membership to include the very fine printmakers and graphic artists in French-speaking Canada. Translation services and travel costs especially would be most welcome. And more exchange with the creative people in both cultures could result in a truly National culture.

We consider our proposal of a permanent workshop too, to be a most vital concern. Simply having a base where visiting artists could come to exchange ideas, and a place where creativity could go forward on a continuing basis, would result in tremendous productivity.

And since the Society is the only one which fosters the art of drawing, an art which is enjoying a renaissance after many years of darkness, we feel we have a special case.

Jo Rothfels, Secretary.

Avrom Yanovsky, President.

SCULPTORS' SOCIETY OF CANADA

The Sculptors' Society of Canada associates itself with the Canadian Conference of the Arts in submitting the proposals listed below. These would enable our organization to improve its role in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada.

History and Aims

Founded in 1924 for the promotion of the art of sculpture in Canada and for mutual assistance among sculptors.

Executive, and administrative officers (with city of residence):

Ursula Hanes, Toronto	President
Alan Jarvis, Toronto	National Secretary
Ronald Baird, Toronto	Treasurer

First Project

- (a) Total membership; a break-down of this figure among the provinces; number of French speaking members; general comment on degree of bilingualism and co-operation already achieved; difficulties.

Total membership is now approximately one hundred (approximately because there is a slate of possible new members to be elected this week) divided almost exactly between English and French Canada. There are a few members from the west.

The Society has been traditionally bilingual and bicultural with the pattern of alternating the presidency between English Canada and French. However, this administration proved to be ineffectual largely due to scarcity of funds for travel and exchange. Therefore, in the spring of 1964 the Society split into two Chapters - Ontario and Quebec. (It is hoped that a Western Chapter will be formed)

- (b) Request for bilingual executive or secretarial help;

For very little cost a part-time bilingual secretary could do much to maintain closer relations with each chapter. As noted above the two language groups are tending to operate more and in separation.

Estimated cost per annum \$900.00

Second Project

- (a) Number of executive and general meetings now held. Where held. Difficulties in meeting travel costs.

It was the practice to alternate annual meetings between Toronto and Montreal, but this has proved to be economically impossible. Hence the formation of separate chapters.

- (b) Request for grants-in-aid for travel:

One annual meeting exchanging six members, therefore travel costs are minimized. These meetings to alternate between Toronto and Montreal. Ultimately the society hopes to hold meetings in the west and the Atlantic provinces - with, of course, strong French Canadian representation.

Estimated cost per annum \$1,200.00

Fourth Project

Exhibitions which have been or are now being circulated. Comments on these. Difficulties. Degree of bicultural co-operation achieved.

There is no bicultural problem. It is simply that sculpture exhibitions are extremely expensive to mount and to travel.

The Ontario Chapter held an Open Air Exhibition in 1965 at Stratford in association with the Festival. It is planned to hold a similar exhibition of Quebec sculptors in 1966. Both projects have been or will be financed by Rothmans of Pall Mall (Canada) Limited.

Total cost of projects \$2,100.00

Alan Jarvis,
National Secretary

CANADIAN THEATRE CENTRE

The Canadian Theatre Centre herewith submits to the Canadian Conference of the Arts a summary of its recommendations in the Brief it is presenting to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

1. National cultural organizations such as the Canadian Opera Company, the National Ballet, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, the Stratford Festival, and others are not yet being used to their full potential.
2. The arts are a means to national unity. Moves to regionalize and balkanize artistic activity should be restricted.
3. The National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation could do more to confront the Canadian people with the work of our national performing organizations.
4. More financial support should be provided in the field of publishing with respect to the performing arts. There is need for "Risk-Capital" to encourage original creation, translation activity and dissemination of existing material.
5. Stronger support should be given to "Young" Companies in French and English as an instrument of national understanding. There is need for a National Youth Theatre, a National Youth Ballet, and a National Youth Opera - the latter being touring studio groups attached to existing companies.
6. More financial support is urgently needed for the National Theatre School and similar organizations, as a foundation for national performing arts activity.
7. More financial support, utilized in a spirit of co-operation by appropriate agencies, is required to create and retain in Canada a body of talent capable of original creation for drama, ballet, opera and music.
8. The initiative that has been taken with respect to the arts in Centennial Celebrations by the Federal Government ought not to be abandoned after 1967.

Tom Hendry,
Executive Secretary,
Canadian Theatre Centre.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM
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Brief Presented By
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Canada Press Club
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June 1964
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*Same as Cin. Lib. - Royal Com. Lb.
to P. Lib.*

ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

Brief

Submitted By the

CANADA PRESS CLUB

Winnipeg, Man.

1. The Canada Press Club is in agreement with the presentation made on behalf of the Canada Ethnic Press Federation. There are, however, one or two special points which it would like to add. This is not a departure from the main presentation; it is rather a matter of emphasis.

Unity with Diversity

2. It may be truly said that at the very beginning, twenty-two years ago, the Canada Press Club raised aloft on its masthead the words "Unity with Diversity, or, as some prefer, "Unity with Variety." Those words have not dimmed with the years but stand out more clearly now than ever before.
3. The Club has given study to grievances that, at times, have been felt in different parts of Canada - in the Maritimes, in Western Canada, and elsewhere. Through those studies the Club has noted with satisfaction that remedial rather than disrupting measures were taken. In each case the need of national unity provided the force that suppressed all thought of drastic and disastrous steps. It all has but strengthened the conviction of the Club in the soundness of its maxim.
4. Now a question has arisen, or rather an old question (at times somewhat dormant,) has come to the fore with increased intensity, indeed, with such intensity that it caused the Government of Canada to appoint the present Commission.
5. It is little short of a national tragedy that this deep-rooted grievance should have burst into the open at this very time. The opposite might well have taken place - a united front based upon a happy coincidence, the result of two convulsions, one of nature, and the other man-made.

6. The convulsion of nature occurred eons of time ago when the almost limitless natural resources of Canada slowly but surely came into being.
7. The man-made convulsion or series of convulsions, occurred within recent times, yesterday, so to speak, and Canada was caught in the maelstrom. Two world wars; the cold war, fluctuating as the clime of winter; bush-fire wars; peace brigades of men in arms! In it all Canada has played a part - a part far beyond her relative manpower and present material strength. Through noble performance Canada has grown in stature and now occupies a worthy position in world councils.
8. At the same time, as by the guide of destiny, Canada's limitless hidden treasures have revealed themselves, offering, as it were, their substance, that Canada's contribution might be the nobler and more far-reaching.
9. Now, just when everything seemed to conjoin to make the fulfillment of Canada's destiny a reality, a grievance, just, yet magnified by some French-speaking Canadians, resisted, yet too stubbornly resisted by some English-speaking Canadians, has rent Canada from coast to coast.
10. In this hour of crisis, once more and with greater emphasis than ever before the Canada Press Club pleads for Unity with Diversity.

Combatting Discrimination.

11. There is one lesson in human relations which the ethnic groups have learned, perhaps better than either the British or the French. They learned it in a university which is undoubtedly the hardest, but yet, in a way, the best of all universities. It is the university of experience, and the toughest subject in that university is a study of the means needed to combat discrimination, that most insidious and persistent type of obstacle to true nation building.
12. Furthermore, let there be no misunderstanding on one point. Without exception, all the ethnic groups have had to face discrimination, perhaps not all to the same degree, but in varying degrees of intensity and duration. The fundamental lesson they all have learned is this: work harder than the other fellow; acquire a better education; grasp every opportunity for better training; become more efficient; and above all, when opportunities come, even if the waiting may have been unwarranted, show in the performance of the task placed before you that you can discharge it just as well, indeed better, than the other fellow.
- Save on
Pleasant*

13. The reward, just like Shakespear's "mercy," is two-fold: it blesses the individual or group who practices the lesson learned; it elevates those about them, in that it enables them to see more clearly that God-given qualities of mind and body are distributed throughout mankind. Both combine to strengthen the feeling of the brotherhood of mankind.
14. In that university of experience there is, or should be, another study course: a course that bares the dangers that lurk in luxury and ease.
15. One of the complaints in Quebec is that "les Anglais" enjoy a higher standard of living than "les Canadiens." These people, and other Canadians who think similarly, must be clear just what they mean when they say that some other Canadians enjoy a higher standard of living. If it refers to a better opportunity for contributing to the fulfillment of man's high purpose on earth, and if "les Anglais" or some of them enjoy a higher standard of living than "les Canadiens" or some other Canadians, then these people are entitled to their full share of that ennobling opportunity. But if the complaint rests upon a lack of opportunity to indulge in luxury and waste of substance resulting in a degeneration within, then the objective sought is a danger which carries within itself its own destruction, as many a dynasty of the past has so clearly proven.
16. Hence, in the final analysis one has to look within, not without; seek to improve oneself rather than search for outside causes of inequalities, endeavor to see more clearly the high objective in the distant blue, and overcome whatever obstacles lie between.
- What is chief?*
- ind*

Submitted on behalf of the Canada Press Club this 10th day of June, 1964.

Canada Press Club,
Suite 15, 316 Stradbroke Ave.,
Winnipeg 13, Manitoba

Leo J. Lezack
.....
Leo J. Lezack, President
G. Hykawy
.....
G. Hykawy, Secretary

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 760-617

Canada Press Club

WINNIPEG

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

MEMBERSHIP

1. A member of the Canada Ethnic Press Federation.
2. In 1942 editors and publishers of Winnipeg's ethnic press met to discuss how common aims might be promoted: established the Canada Press Club (of Winnipeg)
3. This Winnipeg organization resented the commercial and political emphasis put on press operations by the Toronto-delegation, the latter which it termed "foreign-born" as opposed to the "Canadian born" Winnipeg Club.
4. The Federation itself compress Montreal ethnic paper, bulk of the Jewish press and the communist press.

OBJECTIVES

1. Serve interests of the ethnic communities or especially those "Canadian-born".

How Brief Prepared

1. In the correspondence it is said the presentation is to be made by H.V. Pearson.
2. On the brief there are only the names of Lezack, President and Mrs. Hykawy, Secretary.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

1. But would they not advance some "ideal conditions" within which "The battle" would not be quite so trying?

NO.: 760-617

TITLE: Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism

AUTHOR: Canada Press Club

Brief of 3 pages; No recommendations

REMARKS OF ANALYST:

The Press Club recognizes that French Canadian have a grievance, resisted stubbornly by some English-speaking Canadians.

All the ethnic groups have had to face discrimination, and the best way to overcome it is to work harder than the next fellow.

They support the brief of the Canadian Ethnic Press Federation No. 760-619.

ATT. RESEARCH


Verify relation of the "Canada Press Club" and the "Canada Ethnic Press Federation" p. 1

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BRIEF: Unity with diversity 1
 Combatting discrimination 2



AUTHOR: THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SLAVISTS
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES SLAVISTES

Prepared by a committee headed by Prof. T.W. Simpson, F.R.C.S.
of University of Saskatchewan.

Brief of 4 pages ; 1 recommendation

REMARKS OF THE ANALYST:

THEME: Canada should build up a wide academic basis of Slavic studies. This could be done by making full use of the ethnic resources embodied in the various Slavic groups of Canada. This would not simply be a cultural enrichment for Canada but, in modern times, also meet needs in the fields of diplomacy and business with Eastern Europe. Native-born Canadians should also be encouraged to undertake Slavic studies. The public should recognize "that language study is not simply the concern of various ethnic groups," but of all Canadians.

The authors believe that the future language of communication in Canada will probably be English or French but they are not directly involved in the problem of the two official languages as such. They make no special recommendations but mention Canada Council and Publication Funds as being possibly helpful for the furtherance of Slavic Studies.

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THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SLAVISTS

FOUNDED: In 1951, the successor to a Canadian branch of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and Eastern European Languages founded in 1946.

MEMBERS: Now over 100, "made up mostly of University teachers of language, history, economics, political science, law and geography, and some others interested in the field of Slavic studies".

Prof. H.C. Skilling, University of
Toronto, President.

PUBLICATIONS: -Each year a volume of Canadian Slavonic Papers.
-Slavica Canadiana, a series of publications.

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- 1012

A B R I E F

submitted to

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

by

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SLAVISTS

JUNE, 1964

This brief was prepared by a Committee headed by
Professor G. W. SIMPSON, FRCS,
of the University of Saskatchewan.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SLAVISTS
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES SLAVISTES

Executive 1964-65

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H. G. SKILLING, University of Toronto

Immediate Past President:

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INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Association of Slavists (Association Canadienne des Slavistes) was established in 1951 to promote all fields of Slavic studies. It was the successor to a previous Canadian branch of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and Eastern European Languages which had been founded in 1946. The present Association began as a small group of scholars. It has now over one hundred members made up mostly of University teachers of language, history, economics, political science, law and geography, and some others interested in the field of Slavic studies. It publishes each year a volume of Canadian Slavonic Papers, and also a series of publications known as Slavica Canadiana. It holds each year an Annual Conference meeting at the same time and place as the other Learned Societies of Canada. At its recent Conference in Charlottetown, June 15th, 16th and 17th, 1964, it authorized the following submission to be forwarded to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. This is herewith enclosed.

SUBMISSION

1. The Association is, in part, a linguistic Society. It is therefore interested in all aspects of language knowledge and teaching in Canada. Studies, methods and procedures found useful in the promotion and teaching of any one language are of interest and value to the teachers of other languages. Our Association is not directly involved in the dialogue between French and English Canada with regard to the extension and use of the two official languages. In our proceedings both languages are used and Slavic studies are being carried on in both areas.

2. We regard the cultivation of all languages in Canada, where practicable, as an enrichment of our culture. We believe

that Canada is not making full use of its ethnic resources in building up a wide basis of language study. In no sense do we regard languages as competing with one another. We regard them as complementing one another in a broad pattern of language study and mastery. We do not think in terms of imposing language requirements, but rather in terms of providing opportunities where feasible. We know that formal education is under provincial jurisdiction and we have no wish to change the situation in that respect. We believe, however, that here are some areas of cultural promotion which are country-wide in their application and might be used for the furtherance of Slavic studies. Within these areas are such institutions such as the Canada Council and such devices as Publication Funds and other Foundations.

3. Slavic studies are comparatively new in Canada and have grown up largely since 1945. Systematic studies are confined mostly to the Universities, although in several Provinces secondary schools are involved. Some Churches and ethnic groups have promoted language studies outside official public systems. Undoubtedly the greatest need at present is a wide public recognition that language study is not simply the concern of various ethnic groups. It is central in the future of Canadian culture and therefore of great importance for all Canadians.

4. Most of the languages currently in use in Canada are derived from the Indo-European family of languages. This is indicative of our common cultural background. From a cultural point of view this common bond should be stressed. While diversities in language exist these diversities are of less importance than the common cultural factors which unite us. Recognizing this fact it will then be possible to give to each language, which we wish to promote, due importance without over-emphasizing its exclusive value. From the cultural point of view each one re-enforces the other.

5. The revolution in instantaneous communication as in radio and television, and the acceleration in mobility through jet travel have created new situations with regard to language. Great language groups are now thrust together into close contact. One of these language groups which has been relatively remote from Canadian life, except through the intermediary of immigrant groups is the family of Slavic languages in Eastern Europe. Under the present circumstances noted above we need more systematically trained personnel to act as interpreters, not in any narrow sense, in the various fields of diplomatic, business and cultural activity.

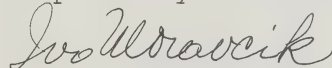
6. In regard to the future use of languages in Canada the successive younger generations will make their own choice of language as a common means of communications. If present indications are correct that language will be English or French. The best that we can do in the present generation is to ensure a proper attitude to all languages which are spoken in Canada. That is, that all languages should be regarded with respect as traditional and dignified modes of communication. Wherever feasible, facilities should be available for the systematic and academic cultivation of these languages, so that we can continue to make use of the skills in language mastery which are acquired through the speaking of a mother tongue, or through a sentimental attachment arising from a feeling of being part of a long tradition. French and English are at present quite properly honored in our histories. We believe through language study other rich traditions might be given a due place in the broad background of our country's origin.

7. The members of the Association are not exclusively linguists. Many are directly engaged in the study of history, geography, political science, economics and law with particular emphasis on Eastern Europe and those areas where Slavic languages are spoken. One need not underline how important these

studies are in the modern world. It requires special language qualifications and prolonged application to understand the very complicated situations which prevail in the areas of study noted above. Most of such scholars at present are wholly, or in part, trained in Europe. Many of these intellectuals have undergone untold sacrifices in transferring their homes, and their personal careers to a newly adopted land. By their extraordinary energy and devotion they have helped to establish new centres of Slavic learning at our Universities and have shown whole-hearted enthusiasm for their special branch of learning, and for the building up of their adopted land of Canada. However, Canada can no longer depend so largely on the immigration of such scholars. It is necessary for Canadian institutions to enlarge their facilities for training in Slavic studies so that native-born Canadians may be encouraged to enter these fields. Among these native-born Canadians there will undoubtedly be those whose ancestors came from the Slavic-speaking areas of Europe. This ethnic connection might well give them an initial interest in this direction.

8. To sum up the conclusions of this Brief, it can be said that the cultivation of the Slavic fields of study on a sound academic basis will give enrichment and depth to the whole of Canadian culture without further divisive effect on our national life.

Respectfully submitted,



Ivo Moravcik,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Canadian Association of Slavists

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63732

S U P P L E M E N T

to the brief of the Canadian Association of Comparative Law to be presented to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism at Convention Hall, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario in the afternoon of Monday, March 1st, 1965.

PART V (c), page 20, paragraph 51.

An outline of the address by Dean Yves Pratte of the Faculty of Law at Laval University to the 1963 Annual Meeting of the Association of Canadian Law Teachers is recorded in the minutes of that Association and published in (1964), 1 Canadian Legal Studies 111:

'Dean Pratte remarked on the increasing exercise of powers by the state and the inherent difficulties in the field of federal legislation in a country with two systems of law and emphasized that, with particular reference to Quebec, too little regard was paid by federal legislation to the basic principles of civil law and indeed, in instances such as the Bankruptcy Act, was often based on concepts unknown to the civil law. Quebec, he stated, was more determined than ever to preserve its civil law system, and federal legislation must be so conceived so as to apply equally well to Quebec. The most important function of law teachers was to so direct federal legislation that it would apply to all provinces without violating the private law of individual provinces, and although such a task would be difficult, it could no longer be shirked or ignored. Dean Pratte was optimistic that if everyone worked towards such a goal it would be achieved, and the process of working together would result in the advantage of getting to better know each other and each other's system of law.'

It follows that the initial submission of the Canadian Association of Comparative Law should be amended by substituting the word "largely" on page 6, paragraph 11, line 2 for "presently", and on page 20, paragraph 51, line 6 for "solely". Recommendation #6 which follows, is not affected by these amendments however.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 780-817

Canadian Association
of Comparative Law

OTTAWA

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

1. PURPOSE

- a) Founded in 1960 "to further the development of Comparative Law in Canada".
- b) Serves as a contact with Comparative Law organizations on the international level, and as a focal point for Comparative Law activities in the national scene.

2. MEMBERSHIP

- a) Fifty (50) members.
- b) Most members are judges, lawyers, and law professors.
- c) First President was Mr. Justice Judson of the Supreme Court of Canada. Succeeded by Dean Pierre Azard of the Civil Law Section of the Faculty of Law at the University of Ottawa.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF COMPARATIVE LAW IN CANADA

- a) Comparative law section of Canadian Bar Association established in 1938
- b) Association Henri Capitant, outstanding Comparative Law organization in Paris, has held its Int'l Congress in Canada in 1939, 1953 and 1958.
- c) L'Association Québécoise pour l'étude comparative du Droit founded in 1959 by Professor Mayrand and Professor Beaudoin of Montreal and McGill University respectively.
- d) Canadian Association of Comparative Law founded 1961
- e) By 1962 law schools offering Comparative Law included Osgoode Hall, and Universities of Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Brunswick, Ottawa, Western Ontario.
- f) Two Comparative Law Institutes established 1962 at McGill and University of Ottawa
- g) 1963 permanent sub-committee on the teaching of foreign law established by American Association of Law Schools and Association of Canadian Law Teachers.

4. PREPARATION OF THE BRIEF

The method of preparation and of adoption of this Brief is not known.

B. RESEARCH SECTION: NOTES AND COMMENTS

M. PAUL LACOSTE - Co-Secretary

- a) La recommandation 3, à l'effet d'imposer à tous les étudiants en droit une initiation au droit comparé, (en l'espèce, il s'agit du droit du Québec et de celui du reste du Canada) est à retenir. Ma première réaction cependant, sous réserve d'étude ultérieure, est qu'il vaut mieux favoriser des études sérieuses dans quelques centres bien choisis plutôt que d'imposer, partout et à tous, un programme superficiel.
- b) La recommandation 6, à l'effet d'incorporer aux statuts fédéraux des dispositions qui tiennent compte du droit québécois, est très importante et mérite d'être étudiée quant à son application pratique.
- c) A vrai dire, il existe déjà des exemples de telles dispositions. Il s'agit de voir jusqu'où l'on pourrait aller. Il faut noter que la recommandation s'étend même aux lois déjà existantes, ce qui suppose tout un processus d'amendements, avec les difficultés classiques que cela comporte.

C. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

1. RESEARCH

- a) Ref. M. Paul Lacoste's comments above.

2. PROGRAMME AND LIAISON READERS

- (1) } What working relationship exists between the "Canadian Association of Comparative Law" and "L'association Québécoise pour l'étude comparative du Droit"?

p.21

- (2) You state that statutes drafted by the Parliament of Canada based "solely on common law concepts"..... create very practical as well as theoretical difficulties - Quebec because the "common law position may be completely incompatible with the civil law approach".

Can you cite examples of this problem?

3. (3) } Some people have suggested that extensive revision of the BNA Act is desirable. Does your association have any ideas about either the value of such a revision or the methods of its implementation?

1. I would you when the study of comp. law and the branching of the understanding of the existence of the two systems have put the professionals to the concept of legal philosophy.

2. *See also, p 6 # 12;*

12-2-65

TITLE: Brief submitted to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

AUTHOR: The Canadian Association of Comparative Law

Brief of 22 pages; 6 recommendations

REMARKS OF ANALYST:

The Canadian Comparative Law Association presents a brief with the intention of setting an example of goodwill for Canada and its people.

This is a summary of the evolution of the study of Comparative Law in Canada which indicates the essential similarities existing between the two systems of law although there may be differences in detail; "one wonders whether the same might be concluded in the broader sphere of bilingualism and biculturalism generally".

ATT.: RESEARCH

On the development of Comparative Law in Canada p. 9

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BY: THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF COMPARATIVE LAW

INTRODUCTION (p. 1)

- The Association was founded in 1960 to further the development of Comparative Law in Canada. The Association has a membership of fifty individuals, judges, lawyers and law professors. Mr. Justice Judson of the Supreme Court was the first president and he was succeeded by Dean Pierre Azard of the Faculty of Civil Law at the University of Ottawa.

- Could we find a better example of biculturalism in the existence, the two different legal systems in Canada, Civil Law in Quebec and Common Law in the rest of Canada; "each is sovereign in its own domain governed in the final analysis by one Supreme Court of Canada".

- In an annual address to the Association, the President, Mr. Renaud St-Laurent, advocated a certain "RAPPROCHEMENT" between the two groups to establish permanent contacts, "exchanges of views and comparative research projects".

- This brief is in the same spirit.

PART II - THE NATURE AND PURPOSE OF COMPARATIVE LAW. (p. 7)

- Professor Jean-Gabriel Castel commented on the purpose of Comparative Law: "comparison of the two systems should help in raising law to the level of a science and thereby to insure its claim to universality". This comparison would also be of great value for those who practice not far from Québec, and it would facilitate comprehension by Common Law practitioners when they receive opinions from their Quebec confrères; all in all it would be an asset.

- The exchange of views would ameliorate both systems of law.

- 2 -

PART III. THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPARATIVE LAW IN CANADA. (p. 9)

- Comparative law is achieving importance rapidly. There has been a Comparative Law Section maintained at the Canadian Bar Association for the last 28 years: it examines legislation and legal problems in Common Law jurisdiction.

- The Association Henri Capitant, an outstanding Comparative Law organization in Paris, has held its International Congress in Canada on three occasions (largely through the efforts of Marie-Louis Beaulieu of Laval University).

- A similar organization, L'Association Québécoise pour l'étude comparative du Droit, was founded in 1959 by Professor Albert Mayrand and Louis Beaudoin, respectively of Montreal and McGill Universities.

- And in 1960 the Canadian Association of Comparative Law was founded; this is their brief.-

- In 1961, the only law schools that offered Comparative Law in the academic year were Osgoode Hall, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Toronto Universities. The following year the universities of Western, New Brunswick, Ottawa and Alberta fell into step.

- Two Comparative Law institutes were founded in 1962. At McGill University, Dean Cohen was appointed Director of a new establishment for comparative legal studies. The Canadian and Foreign Law Research Center was inaugurated at the University of Ottawa "under the joint auspices of the Civil Law and Common Law sections of the Faculty of Law. It has since organized two International Symposiums on Comparative Law at Ottawa".

- In 1963 as a result of a conference between members of the American Association of Law Schools, and the Association of Canadian Law Teachers, a Permanent Sub-Committee on the teaching of foreign law was established. Professor Castel's book,

along with a 16 page introduction prepared by Chairman Pierre Azard and Joseph Dainow of Louisiana State University, has been sent by the government of Quebec and the Foreign Law Research Center at the University of Ottawa, to the Comparative Law instructors of 150 American Law Schools.

- Thus it might be said without hesitation that the study of Comparative Law in Canada has taken ample importance.

PART IV. BILINGUALISM AND COMPARATIVE LAW. (pp. 11 - 12)

- It is necessary to have a working knowledge of French and English to study and research in Canadian Comparative Law. Although the Quebec Civil Code is written in the two languages, the important jurisprudence, treaties and articles are often in French. The use of English is exclusive in the Common Law provinces.

- Unfortunately, very few Canadian Law students and lawyers meet these qualifications. The problem resides in the lack of facilities offered to those who would be interested in learning the other national language. Encouragement should be given at an early age, when a child can learn with comparative ease.

- Appropriate financial assistance should be provided by the Government of Canada, as an answer to the present shortcomings.

PART V. BICULTURALISM AND COMPARATIVE LAW (pp. 13 - 22)

- On the co-existence of two great legal systems in Canada, Professor Castel explains that the study of Québec law in the Common Law provinces would enlighten people on the

social institutions and ways of life of the Quebecois. "This is Canadianism at its best".

- This would bring into maturity a 'Cultural understanding' whereby both legal systems, although they might use different legal techniques, basically share similar views.

- Because Comparative Law is a "relatively new field of legal scholarship, its impact is not widely recognized", but it appears to give some very practical advantages.

a) IN THE LAW SCHOOLS. (pp. 14 - 18)

- If the comparative study of both legal systems favours a certain cultural understanding one must ask himself what is being done to this end in Canada; Comparative Law sustains interest the world over; trade and commerce has been increased between Quebec and the Common Law provinces. There are more professors and students anxious to study Comparative Law.

- "The publication of Professor Castel's book ... has provided a basic teaching tool which can be used with students who have little or no knowledge of the French language".

- Presently very few students come into contact with Comparative Law; it is always taught as an optional course; in the light of the increasing importance that the subject is taking there should be an explanation to this lack of interest by students.

- J.R. Matheson, M.P., a former Chairman of the Comparative Law Section of the Canadian Bar Association explains the necessity for such a study: because English Law cannot

be fully comprehended without some insight in its European counterpart, one cannot call himself a lawyer if he ignores the system of Law ruling six million fellow Canadians; because it may be said that the world is roughly divided between the Civil and the Common Law Systems; because comparison can only improve the two systems.

- In 1960, Renaud St-Laurent, former President of the Canadian Bar Association, suggested that professors' exchange be continued; it would provide a more profound insight into the legal systems. These exchanges could be complemented by series of lectures or seminars. Quebec and Ontario being so close to one another geographically they are in a favourable position, - and with the increased convenience of air travel, exchanges will be facilitated. - An annual sum of \$2000.00 would be sufficient to inaugurate a fairly comprehensive series of visits and lectures across Canada.

- "The Association could plan a lecture tour, for instance, of a distinguished Comparative Law scholar, with some hope of obtaining financial assistance from this source".

b) IN RESEARCH. (pp. 18 - 20)

- It is regrettable to note that little research has been conducted, to date, in Comparative Law. Such research has been limited to individual efforts.

- Again Renault St-Laurent suggests that governmental encouragement be given "to allow the flowering of a real body of Canadian comparative legal literature".

c) IN FEDERAL STATUTES AND REGULATIONS (pp. 20 - 21)

- Dean Yves Pratte of the law faculty at Laval University

once remarked, in a welcoming address, that all the federal statutes are based solely on Common Law concepts and as a result those statutes "run contrary to the Civil Law system of Quebec, when applied in that province".

- "The important consideration is that the concepts and procedures in federal statutes should also include those of the civil law where the legislation applies to the Province of Quebec and the civil law effects the desired result".

PART VI. CONCLUSION. (p. 22)

- Canadian comparative law contributes greatly to a certain cultural understanding between the two people; many of the ideas reflected in this brief "can be equally applicable to the subjects of bilingualism and biculturalism generally".

- Professor Castel suggests that the co-existence of the two systems in Canada is the answer to the nation's unity. One must recognize that in the end, both legal systems tend towards similar solutions. "Difference in detail do not affect fundamental principles".

